



St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

REPORT OF
THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
AND
THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



VOLUME IV, No. 8
for the year from
1st October, 1966 to 30th September, 1967

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1966-7

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1962 THE LORD WAKEHURST
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1964 THE VISCOUNT COBHAM
1965 THE VISCOUNT BROOKEBOROUGH; THE LORD BRIDGES

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The photographs used in Plates I to VIII were taken by George Spearman of Windsor. The blocks have been made by Messrs. Harding Gough Ltd., of Hounslow, and a generous contribution to their cost was made by Mrs. Evans, a director of the firm.

THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,

WINDSOR CASTLE,

October 1967

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

As I sit down to write to you all, I enjoy once again the sense of being in touch with so many who love St George's Chapel and care for its work. I am becoming increasingly aware of the ever widening circle of Friends, and yet in the last few months I have been made equally aware of our continuing losses by death and separation.

It is with real regret that I mention early in my letter the passing of some Knights Companion of the Most Noble Order.

Lord Ismay will be remembered as one of the finest Staff Officers of the century. He interpreted the minds of Leaders, the Governments, Armed Forces, and the people alike. He will be remembered as one of the very great men of the Second World War.

We had come to know the look of Lord Stanhope. For several years now he had been the Senior Knight of the Garter. His banner had hung for nearly thirty years. His devotion to the place was only matched by his devotion to the country. We were indeed glad that the national Memorial Service for him was held in our Chapel.

The death of Lord Iveagh marked the end of an era. Well into his nineties, he had bridged the generations, and up to the end had an astonishing memory and care not only for the industry of which he was head, but for agriculture, for art, and indeed for the life of the Church. He will be remembered in this place as one of our great benefactors, and his name must surely be added to the list that is read out of those who have given of their substance so generously to the furtherance of the work of the Chapel.

During the last three weeks we have been aware that the illness of "Clem" Attlee would be his last. He died peacefully and there is no need for me to remind all of you of the tributes that have been paid to a great Prime Minister of his day. Lord Attlee was a convinced Anglican: he loved his Church and he loved the Chapel, but in addition he had a burning zeal for social justice and the amelioration of the lot of those in need.

The Friends of St George's I know join with me in conveying our sympathies to the families of those who have passed on. They represent a very wonderful generation within the continuing ranks of the Most Noble Order.

There have also been other changes in the life of the College and our own Society. We bade farewell at the end of July to Mr. C. F. Simkins and his wife. "Simmy", as he was affectionately known,

joined the Choir as an alto in 1930 and he sung faithfully here for thirty-seven years. Not only was he a credit to the singing of the Choir, but he was a musician of fine standing in his own right. His scrutiny, editing and preparation of early English music, and especially of Tudor music, has brought to him European renown. His care in detail of calligraphy will be remembered for many generations. We hope that he and Mrs. Simkins will enjoy many years of retirement in Gloucestershire.

At the same time we bade farewell to the Vice-Provost of Eton, Mr. Julian Lambart and his wife. He had been the Vice-Chairman of the Friends and had been a most able lieutenant to me in this work for nearly five years at the beginning of my ministry here. I look back on Julian Lambart as one who had an eye for beauty, a ready ear for listening to new suggestions and a willingness to see and understand the many opportunities for preserving and developing the life of St George's Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Lambart have settled in retirement in Winchester. We find it hard to believe that Margaret Lambart is no longer with us. She has been known and loved in this place ever since the days of Sir Walford Davies, her first husband, and has always willingly devoted many hours of work for St George's Chapel. We thank them both, and wish them well.

* * *

I am glad to be able to tell you that good progress has been made during the year with repairs and renewals to the fabric of the Chapel. The most substantial work that the Friends have been able to share with the Chapter has been the repair of the North East Wall and North East Turret of the exterior of the Quire. The stonework had worn away very badly. The gargoyles were unrecognisable, the lead work needed renewing. We are now able to report that the stonemasons with the help of the Friends have made a very fine job of that area. We hope many will come and see it for themselves.

Inside the Chapel plans are now finally completed and work is in hand for the refurnishing of the Rutland Chantry. The new altar is made and installed and suitable furnishings will be in place by the time this letter is published. The Edward IV Chantry upstairs has been brought into proper use through the resources of the Society, and this Chantry with its new furnishings proves a very lovely and quiet place for prayer and worship for small groups, principally on weekdays.

Your Committee is at present considering various important items in co-operation with the Chapter. This most important programme consists of the repair and renewal of the Angel Choir in the Nave. Some forty feet above the floor of the Nave there is this magnificent ring of mediaeval carved stone of angels, wings and faces, girded about with a ribboned motif. The carving runs the whole length of both sides of the Chapel and was probably carved between about 1500 and 1508. This frieze has deteriorated by certain of its stones crumbling worse than others, and the neighbouring masonry also is showing signs of deterioration. The major repair of this

wonderful artistic embellishment of the Chapel is the next task for the Friends, and we are very grateful for their help.

A most successful Annual Meeting was held in the Nave of St. George's Chapel on the 20th May, and close on 300 Members were present. The Meeting enjoyed hearing of the various activities that were in progress. It nevertheless became very clear that it was increasingly important to press forward in the recruiting of new Members. I am very glad indeed to read that in the U.S.A. there are now 247 Life Members and 43 Annual Subscribers. We greatly value this link with the United States and it looks as if there may be certain areas such as New England or Atlanta, Georgia where there may be lively groups of Friends and Supporters. I hope to visit these groups in May 1968 and encourage them in their good work of obtaining more Members. Those of us in England must not, however, be outstripped in this work. May I ask you once again to recruit friends and neighbours as men and women who will care for and help us to maintain the beauty and purpose of St George's Chapel.

There is not much mentioned in this Report of St George's House, but that occupied much of our attention in 1965 and 1966. Nevertheless, I am sure you will all agree that the various parts of the collegiate factors surrounding St George's Chapel are all of equal importance. The Worshipping Life of the Chapel comes first. The Choir School and its activities are of constant importance. The lay clerks, virgers and staff are a living part of the Community. Into this scene, that has become so familiar, has been incorporated the life and work of St George's House. More than 900 clergy and 500 laity attended the courses and consultations during the first year of its running, and this has brought men and women from many walks of life and with many responsibilities into the environment of the Chapel and its worship. It has proved to be a very great enrichment to our Foundation.

Over the year the Chapel has continued with one or two occasional concerts. These have been greatly appreciated, and it has enabled the Chapel to work in partnership with the Eton and Windsor Society in bringing great music and fine performers to this area. In October 1967 the climax was reached in a memorable performance by Yehudi Menuhin and his sister Miss Hephzibah Menuhin in the Nave. Several hundred people will not forget the joy of listening to Bach, Brahms and Franck, executed with such tremendous perfection and power. We hope to continue the high standards of musical performance that we have recently enjoyed. It is all complimentary to the great musical tradition of the Foundation.

I look forward to seeing as many as possible of you at our Annual Meeting. I continue to pray for God's blessing on you all.

Your Friend and Dean,

ROBIN WOODS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Honorary Secretary's Notes

Brigadier H. McL. Morrison writes:

A most successful A.G.M. was held in the nave of St George's Chapel at 2 p.m. on 20th May, 1967, attended by close on 300 members. The Dean, in opening the meeting, referred to his great pleasure in welcoming, on behalf of himself and the U.K. members, eleven U.S.A. members, led by Mrs. Tilden Burdette Lane, who had flown across the Atlantic to be at the meeting.

In presenting the Annual Report the Dean said it was a document of which the Society could be proud and thanked our Editors, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bond for its high standard and interest. On the motion of Mrs. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. P. G. Soulsby, I was instructed to send the thanks and appreciation of the meeting to Maurice and Shelagh Bond. The accounts were then considered and on the proposal of Brigadier Whitfield, seconded by Mr. P. Manley, were approved.

There being no nominations other than those proposed by your Committee, to replace Lady Slim, Mr. F. J. Burgess, Mr. R. E. Ellison, and Mr. D. McCullough, who had completed three years, the following were proposed from the Chair, and elected: Miss K. M. Shawcross, B.A., B.Litt., Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B., B.A., F.R.S.A. and Mr. F. A. Burgess. The Dean thanked the retiring members for their services.

The present holders of the Honorary Offices were then re-elected on a motion from the Chair.

The membership situation was then considered, and the Hon. Secretary said how grateful he was to Miss Hicks whose work enabled him to present the position in some detail. As at 31st March, 1967, our total membership was 2,691, there being 762 Life members and 1,929 annual subscribers. If all annual subscribers paid the new subscription (£1 per annum works out at less than 4½d. per week) and covenanted we should, with our investment income added, have an income of about £8,000 per annum. It follows that attaining our target of 5,000 members would achieve our other aim of £10,000 per annum. Such a sum would enable us to meet all likely requirements of the Dean and Canons without touching our capital. If every member recruited but one new member our strength would be 5,382 which would bring us beyond our numerical and monetary aims. At today's rate of tax every £1 you covenant is worth £1 14s. to the Society, at no cost to you. It's as easy to arrange as a Bank Order.

The Hon. Secretary stressed that any member who wished to do so could bring a motion for the decision of the A.G.M. provided

it was submitted in time and that the name of the seconder was also given. In the case of a nomination for the Committee the willingness of the nominee to serve must be given.

The Hon. Secretary ended his notes in the way they were begun at the A.G.M. with thanks to Lord and Lady Slim for opening the Moat Garden to the members and for entertaining our U.S.A. Friends to tea; to Major-General Hakewill Smith (now Sir Edmund) for arranging the visit to the State Apartments; to Mrs. Burdette Lane and Mr. Wilson Evans for all they have done and are doing for us in the U.S.A.; to Mrs. Woods, the Dean's wife, and the ladies of the Castle Community, for preparing and serving teas, and to Mrs. Watkins and Miss Menzies who have never failed your Society.

The business part of the Agenda having been completed the Dean began his address by again welcoming our U.S.A. members who had flown from Atlanta, the capital city of Georgia, and arrived at Heathrow on the previous day. He congratulated Mrs. Lane and her helpers for the work they were doing for the Society in the U.S.A. and said that we at home must take care that we were not outstripped by them in recruiting members. He also mentioned the work of Mr. Wilson Evans who had gained many U.S.A. members for us, over the years.

The Dean then referred to the impending departure of Mr. Julian Lambart, Vice-Provost of Eton College and our Vice-Chairman. He and his wife had done much for the Society and had been members for twenty years. Major-General Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith had been elected Vice-Chairman. He welcomed Mr. F. W. How as the new representative of Eton College on your Committee. Mr. Lambart said he had not anticipated having to speak but would say that the loss of his close connection with the Society was one of the things he and his wife would consider a great deprivation.

The Dean then referred to the work and duties carried out by Canon Hawkins as Steward, and Canon Fisher as Treasurer.

In the course of his address the Dean asked those from various counties in the U.K. to stand up, and there was hardly a county in England, Scotland and Wales not represented. We even had members from Australia, Canada and Nigeria.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Dean personally conducted a very large party round the Chapel, the Dean's Cloister and the Deanery: a quite fascinating experience.

Steward's Notes

Canon R. H. Hawkins, Steward of the Chapel, contributes the following report:

As in former years, the Chapter has been well served by its maintenance staff, supervised by the Clerk of Works, in the routine care and maintenance of the Chapel and College buildings. The latest Architects' Report, however, draws rather disquieting attention to the continued weathering of the stonework, and to the need of regular attention to the painting of external metal work in order to prevent rust and, in consequence, damage to the fabric.

After being with us for seven years we were very sorry to lose the skilled work of one of our stonemasons, Mr. B. Davies, who has joined a firm at Cambridge. His place has been filled by Mr. K. Bool.

We were, for various reasons, prevented from making a start on the internal restoration of the fabric in the Beaufort Chantry area last winter; but a start is being made during the coming winter months. Early in the year the Chapter Room and Office came in for restoration, which included the installation of central heating and the insulation of the floors to counteract draughts from the Dean's Cloister. The Rutland Chapel has been provided with a new Altar Table, and consideration is being given to the provision of a new Frontal, Dorsal and Hangings.

By the time this Report is ready for the Annual Meeting in 1968, there is every reason to hope that work will be well on its way with a new and efficient Sound Amplification System, with the rewiring of the Chapel and a new and worthy lighting installation in the Nave, and with new furnishings for the Nave Altar.

I have left till last the restoration that has been going on since early in the year on houses Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Canons' Cloister. The uncovering of the South face of No. 6 has, to everyone's surprise, revealed what was once a most interesting half-timbered "Tudor" facade, with an Oriel Window, together with traces of other work going back to the 14th century. The restoration of this house has naturally attracted great interest on the part of the Historic Buildings Council, who have been in close consultation with our architects with a view to making sound its present shaky structure, and to restoring it to its original appearance. This has been a long job, and has involved a great deal of consultation and patience on the part of all concerned. (Some account of this work is given on p. 334).

Looking ahead, it is our hope next year (1968) to proceed with the restoration of that part of the Deanery which lies between the Dean's and Canons' Cloisters.

One further matter of considerable importance remains, to which the architects have called our attention; viz. the steady deterioration of the stone work in the Porch of Honour, which must receive attention before long to prevent the detail, which has been seriously affected by the weather, from being lost. This is a matter well worthy of attention on the part of the Friends.

Succentor's Notes

The Rev. J. Nourse contributes the following notes:

The last two annual Reports have each contained accounts of special occasions which we shall all remember for a long time—namely, the rededication in 1965 of the new organ in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, and the dedication and opening by Her Majesty The Queen of St George's House in 1966. No such outstanding events have taken place since the last Report, but it is worth reminding ourselves that the life of the Christian Church, like our own lives, is sustained not by

rare dishes of the occasional sumptuous feast, but by the good, sound, and sometimes monotonous diet of such nutritious things as daily meat and vegetables, milk and bread. The year that has passed has been for St George's Chapel one of continued growth and development, dependent as always on the daily round of worship. It is good to reflect as we go each day to the Chapel, that it is our privilege to take our part in maintaining what is an almost unbroken chain of prayer through a good many centuries, and which will continue, God willing, long after we have all returned to dust.

We have had to say goodbye to several familiar faces, and welcome some new ones during the year. Two Lay Clerks, Mr. Davies and Mr. Simkins, retired in July after 36 years in the College, though we still see something of Mr. Davies when he comes to sing with the choir at weekends. Mr. Simkins is no doubt continuing his musical researches in the Cotswolds. Our senior Hammond Scholar, John Porter, has gone to join the staff at Bedford School; and David Joyner, the bass choral scholar, has left us after what we hope was a fruitful two-year period of study. In their places we welcome Mr. Graham Sorrell and Mr. Brian Northcott as Lay Clerks, Terence Atkins as Hammond Scholar, and Richard Witt as Choral Scholar. Mr. Sorrell, who is a bass, has come to us from the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, and Mr. Northcott, who is an alto, from St Michael's Tenbury.

As will be seen from the list below, there have been a number of concerts and recitals during the year, and the custom of visiting choirs singing some of the services during the summer vacation has begun to develop. It is hoped that this will become something of a tradition, so that we are not left entirely without choral music while our own choir is having a well-earned rest.

A Calendar of some of the events of 1966-1967:

- Oct. 1, 8 and 29—Organ music after Evensong by Dr. Campbell.
- Oct. 23—Dedication of St George's House and Official Opening by H.M. The Queen.
- Oct. 27—Recital by Symphonia Emphylios.
- Feb. 10, 17, 24, Mar. 3, 10, 17—Lent Lectures by the Rev. J. D. McCaughey, the Rt. Rev. Hans Lilje, the Most Rev. Archbishop Cardinale, Mr. John Wren Lewis, the Rev. A. C. Bridge, and the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Mar. 18—Confirmation by the Right Rev. R. O. Hall.
- Mar. 20—Recital by St Andrew's University Renaissance Group.
- Apr. 16—Service for Berkshire Cadets.
- Apr. 23—National Scout Service in the presence of H.M. The Queen.
- Apr. 29—Recital by the Bach Choir.
- May 2—*In memoriam* Sir Benjamin William Rycroft.
- May 6—Evensong sung by affiliated choirs of the Royal School of Church Music.
- May 20—Annual Festival of the Friends of St George's.

- June 3—Church Union Pilgrimage to the tomb of Charles the Martyr.
 June 12—Feast of the Foundation.
 June 19—Annual Service of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
 June 20—*In memoriam* all departed Knights of the Garter.
 July 8—Commemoration of Old Boys of St George's School.
 Aug. 5—Evensong sung by the choir of the Parish Church of St Augustine, Edgbaston.
 Aug. 7-13—Services sung by the choir of St Mark's School, Fulham.
 Sept. 2—Evensong sung by the choir of the Abbey Church of St Mary and St Melor, Amesbury.
 Sept. 9—Evensong sung by the choir of the Parish Church of St Stephen, Hounslow.
 Sept. 21—Installation of Lay Clerks, Admission of Hammond Scholar and three Choristers, at Evensong.
 Sept. 24—Commemoration of Benefactors.
 Oct. 3—Memorial Evensong and Presentation of the Banner of the late Earl of Iveagh, K.G.
 Oct. 10—Memorial Evensong and Presentation of the Banner of the late Earl Stanhope, K.G.
 Oct. 20—Recital by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin.

Contents of the Report

Two items in the present *Report* refer to work undertaken by the Chapter during previous years. A short article by the Honorary Archivist, which is illustrated by two photographs, describes the room on the first floor of the Schorn Tower and its conversion, with the help of the Friends, to provide a suitable repository for recent acquisitions and an office and search room where students can work. Two other photographs illustrate the recent re-furnishing of the upper chantry of Edward IV as a chapel where services for small groups of worshippers can be held, and where the Blessed Sacrament is now reserved.

The main article concerns the last of Queen Victoria's Deans, Philip Frank Eliot. Typed copies of some of his letters to his mother were recently found in the Deanery; subsequently Commander Christian Eliot, Dean Eliot's grandson, kindly lent a further series of these letters to the Editors. It was decided, with Commander Eliot's ready agreement, to print a selection from the letters, together with a biographical sketch, in this *Report*, and to conclude the selection of letters in next year's *Report*.

Finally, an enquiry as to the nature and date of the long line of statues on the south Front of St George's Chapel has prompted a brief factual article on the statues. The Editors will be glad to include in future *Reports* similar short accounts of any other matters in which Friends are interested and on which the usual guide books may offer insufficient information.

FOR THE BOOKSHELF

Windsor Castle by Olwen Hedley, Robert Hale (1967), 35s.

Miss Hedley's new book on the Castle begins with the Roman legion "Augusta" marching up the Thames Valley in A.D. 44 and ends with Her Majesty The Queen opening St George's House in 1966. There is therefore a vast span of time to cover, and within her limit of 230 pages or so Miss Hedley has shown skill in the selection and presentation of the material.

The whole of Miss Hedley's book is extremely readable, but the most cogent part is the sequence of chapters dealing with the period after the Restoration. There the author's skill in the selection of telling detail makes the narrative vivid and lively. Thus, to take random instances, we are told how Prince Rupert had a forge and laboratory in the upper Ward where he shut himself up for hours to carry out experiments, not disdaining "even the most sooty and unpleasant labour of the meanest mechanic." Queen Anne, in order to relieve a chronic weakness of eye-sight used to bathe her eyes with water brought in barrels from the watercress beds at Chalvey. The choirboys at St George's had the privilege of pocketing candle-ends and selling them, and "the moment a service ended there was a scramble to blow out the lights". Queen Charlotte on Christmas Day in 1800 "introduced local children to the joys of a Christmas tree", hanging on the branches quantities of sweets, toys and fruits. Details such as these give a particular fascination to Miss Hedley's book and will ensure her interested and appreciative readers. This is a most helpful introduction to Castle history.

Elias Ashmole 1617-1692: His Autobiographical and Historical Notes. . ., edited by C. H. Josten, Clarendon Press, 5 vols. (1966), 18 guineas.

Elias Ashmole is known to most students of Windsor's history simply as the author of what is still the authoritative account of the Order of the Garter, published in 1672. Anthony Wood, however, called Ashmole "the greatest virtuoso and curioso that ever was known or read of in England", and here in five thick volumes Dr. Josten has collected all the letters and other unpublished materials relating to this great scholar. They range over heraldry, genealogy, coin-collecting, magic, astrology and alchemy, but for Friends of St George's the most important sections consist of letters to and from his friend Dr. George Evans, canon of Windsor. Evans helped Ashmole in his work, and indeed writes on 18 May 1666 that he lent Ashmole "an old copy of our Statutes which is the onely thing you have forgot to return"—it is not clear if it ever was returned. In

another letter Dr. Ryves, the Restoration Dean, writes to Ashmole telling him that as Register of the Order of the Garter he has finished writing up what acquired the title of the *Liber Carolinus*, the fourth of the great registers of the Order. This was "an Intricate, and difficult worke", the Dean remarks, since as a result of the long Commonwealth period there was "neither Officer, nor any Memoriall, as a Clew wherby to guide myselfe in soe darke a way". A great deal of information of this type interspersed through the five volumes makes Dr. Josten's careful and scholarly edition a *sine qua non* for future historians of the Castle and Order.

"A fourteenth-century ceremonial motet and its composer" by Brian Trowell, in *Acta Musicologica* II-III (1957), pp. 65-75, Bärenreiter-Verlag, Basel.

Our attention has recently been drawn to this useful article by the music historian, Mr Brian Trowell. It deals with a piece of mediaeval music which, Mr Trowell considers, was probably composed by John Aleyn to celebrate the Black Prince's victory of Poitiers in 1356, and may well have been sung at the Feast of St George in the Castle in 1358 when "the festivities lasted some three weeks and attracted the attention of all Europe". The text of the motet states that "there is to be a great rejoicing among the people, who are well protected under the rule of 'Arthur' [that is, King Edward]. The knighthood and the clergy flourish together while the musicians sing praises". Then come the lines

"Sed G. Mughe, radix florum,
det generibus melorum;"

that is: "But William Mugge, the root of the flowers, will tell of the orders of song". This was St George's Chapel's second dean, who during his long rule from 1349 to 1381 firmly established the new foundation in the castle. From this motet we learn that Mugge was an able teacher of music, "the root of the [musical] flowers". This suggests that St George's Chapel from its earliest days was a noted centre of English music. The composer of the motet himself, John Aleyn, was subsequently appointed a canon of Windsor, where he remained from 1362 to 1373.

Nicholas Udall by William L. Edgerton, Twayne's English Author series, New York (1965), \$3.50.

Dr Edgerton provides a clear and well-documented account of Udall, who was Canon of Windsor from 1551 to 1554. While at Windsor Udall not only published a manual for surgeons which is "an early landmark in medical history" but also staged the first performance of his famous play "Roister Doister" with the help, Dr Edgerton suggests, of John Marbecke. This is a useful book about a versatile if not very likeable character.

PHILIP FRANK ELIOT

Dean of Windsor, 1891-1917

BY MAURICE BOND

I

A biographical sketch

"She was in a fuss about the whole matter." So Randall Davidson noted in his diary in 1890 after Queen Victoria had at last reluctantly agreed to his leaving the Deanery of Windsor for the Bishopric of Rochester. How to replace this gifted and remarkable man was discussed at length. The Queen wanted someone who would be personally agreeable to herself to act as Domestic chaplain in the Upper Ward, but such a person might not necessarily be the right man for the Deanery. There was a tentative proposal to make two appointments, one of a Dean to work in the Lower Ward, the other of a Chaplain, to serve the Queen and court. Then the way out of the impasse occurred to them; one of the canons, Philip Frank Eliot had married *en secondes nocces* "dear good Mary Pitt" (as the Queen called a favourite Maid of Honour). Davidson commented on "the strong advantage of having a man as Dean who is already (through his wife) more or less behind the scenes as to Castle difficulties and complications".¹

So Eliot became the fifty-seventh Dean of Windsor, assuming an office which under his immediate predecessors, Davidson and Wellesley, had become one of the most notable and influential ecclesiastical posts in the country. Eliot brought to this office a high reputation as a pastor. Born in 1835 the son of a Dorset country gentleman, after a successful career at Oxford (which included the presidency of the Union) and ordination in 1858, he had served as curate in several Evangelical parishes.² Then in 1867 he was appointed to establish a new parish in the then rapidly developing watering-place of Bournemouth. There he built the parish church of Holy Trinity, and as vicar developed pastoral gifts of a remarkable type. A letter from a Bournemouth resident written nine years later (which is printed below, pp 330-31) shows the effect of one of his Bournemouth sermons, and many years subsequently Canon Jelf recalled in Convocation Eliot's care for the sick and distressed during "those wonderful 22 years of ministry at Bournemouth".

¹ See G. K. Bell, *Randall Davidson* (1935), Vol. I, pp. 198-9.

² Eliot was curate of St Michael, Winchester, 1858-1860; chaplain to his cousin Murray Stewart at Gatehouse in Scotland, 1860-1863, (where he confessed he had little to do, as the people were nearly all Presbyterian); and curate of Walcot, Bath, 1863-1867.

In this ministry Eliot combined in a remarkable way "the character of a Christian gentleman and of an Evangelical priest". Eliot never forgot Bournemouth, returning to stay there whenever he could, and remembering, a quarter of a century later, when he was Dean, the anniversary of his first day in the parish, and wishing he "could just drop in at the Evening Service there and preach again to all my old people". (Instead of which, as he notes, he had to go off to preach at a *very* high church in Windsor.)

After sixteen years hard work at Bournemouth, Eliot received the not very striking recognition of being made an honorary canon of Winchester cathedral, and it is possible that he would have remained at Bournemouth as a successful but relatively unknown incumbent for the rest of his life if he had not married Mary Pitt and thus been brought to the notice of Queen Victoria. The first fruits of the Queen's regard were his appointment as canon of Windsor in 1886. This he was allowed to hold in plurality with his Bournemouth vicarage, dividing the year between castle and watering-place—in 1887, for example, residing in the cloisters at Windsor in April and May, and spending the other months (except for some sixteen days) at Bournemouth. This form of pluralism had long been customary at Windsor, and indeed continued until the present century; the last of the pluralists was Alexander Nairne (Canon from 1921 to 1936) who resided at Cambridge throughout term-time as Professor of Divinity, coming to Windsor to perform his residence during the University vacations.

It was never a very satisfactory system, even when there were twelve canons in the chapter, and when, as in Eliot's day, the number had been reduced to four, it cannot have made for a very strong administration of the affairs of the college or for very numerous attendances in choir. Apart from performing his allotted residence and attending some of the chapter meetings Eliot did not in fact take a very active part in Windsor affairs while he was canon. The only personal letter of his which survives from this period shows him settling in comfortably in the Cloisters and then experiencing a formidable dinner with the Queen, who "was very silent and hardly talked at all, and everyone else spoke in almost a whisper". Eliot managed to make the Queen a "pretty speech", but does not seem to have enjoyed himself very much—he adds to his description of the dinner the comment that "It was a very cold night, and tights and silk stockings did not help to keep me warm".

In 1890 Eliot at length resigned from his Bournemouth parish; in 1891 he became Dean, and almost immediately was faced with the sudden appearance of two thorny problems which were to remain with him on and off for many years, one caused by the spread of Oxford Movement doctrine and ritual at the chapel, and the other associated with the discipline and duties of the Military Knights. Of these two issues, the first merely reproduced what was going on in most parishes in the country; some sort of confrontation between low churchmen who emphasised the protestantism of the Church of England, and the high churchmen or Tractarians, who emphasised

its catholic nature and its unbroken continuity with the mediaeval church. At Windsor the most defiantly low of all the canons had been the aged Lord Wriothesley Russell, canon since 1840, who when the mildly high *Hymns Ancient and Modern* were introduced into the Chapel in the 1880s had stormed "I shall burn every book in the Chapel". On Eliot's appointment in 1891 there was only one high church canon, C. L. Courtenay; but almost immediately another was appointed in order to fill Eliot's own place as canon (and perhaps, to balance his own known views as an Evangelical). This was the amiable and eccentric Marquess of Normanby, a strong high churchman. Immediately on appointment Normanby wrote to Eliot asking permission to follow certain of his own ceremonial practices in the Chapel. These concerned the cleansing of the chalice and paten after the Blessing in the Communion service, in order to avoid particles of the sacramental Body and Blood of Our Lord being left in the altar vessels.³ Eliot wrote back instantly reminding Normanby that the whole chapter "are happily agreed as to the mode of celebration of Holy Communion, though it is possible that in some points some of us might personally wish for a rather different practice", and warning him that "possibly the matter might get into the papers". Eliot, however, then got to work informally. Meetings were held outside the normal chapter meetings, and by the following April, without any official vote being taken, some of Normanby's aims had been realised. The ablutions (as they are called) were to be taken by a minor canon after the service in the vestry; the use of a credence table beside the high altar was sanctioned, and various other small changes were allowed.

These catholic developments obviously gave the original high-churchman, Canon Courtenay, the encouragement he had previously lacked, and, as Precentor, Courtenay then proceeded to circulate a set of "Suggestions" for the use of all clergy at St George's which went far beyond what the Chapter had agreed.⁴ Eliot deplored this. Such directions were "too precise and minute to be laid upon the Chapter with any sort of authority"; "some future Canon might rebel altogether against such directions". Courtenay apologised to Eliot for presumption, but triumphed to the extent that he was then allowed to continue to circulate the "Suggestions" as his own personal recommendations. The Oxford Movement in its ritual phase had at length come to St George's.

Gradual enrichment of the services became the mark of Eliot's rule. In 1887 as canon he had agreed to the choirboys wearing cassocks as well as surplices, and in 1907 he gained royal approval for the re-introduction of the ancient Garter Mantles as the correct vestment for the Dean and Canons at Garter and Obil services. Murrey cassocks were introduced for members of the college in 1911, and by the end of Eliot's time bowing to the altar, the eastward

³ This and the following paragraphs are based on Chapter correspondence, preserved in the Aery, W. R., I.M.2. and I.M.3.

⁴ The "Suggestions" dealt with such matters as the use of the pall and the purificators, how the priest should hold the chalice, etc.

position, and other points over which Victorians had disputed had become customary at St George's.⁵

In all this, the Evangelical Eliot was not simply flowing with the tide. His letters show a real understanding of the points at issue, and whereas Dean Wellesley had loathed "early celebrations" and (one suspects) had distrusted the whole conception of the sacramental life, Eliot came increasingly to believe in it, being especially moved by the sight of his daughter and her future husband kneeling side by side at an early celebration in the Chapel. It is therefore quite in keeping that he took a strong interest in the adornment of the immediate surroundings of the High altar and himself gave in 1904 the sum of £100 towards the regilding and decoration of the reredos.

In coping with ritual problems Eliot was dealing therefore with something of significance in his own religious life; and about it he always showed patience and care. His second major problem, that of relationship with the Military Knights he tended to deal with in a more off-hand and peremptory way. "Military Knights again" he heads a letter to Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's secretary, in 1896⁶; and, on another occasion, he wrote that the Knights seemed to be "in rather an agitated state at present!" "But they will calm down again" he cheerfully adds.⁷ The beginning of these troubles came in October 1895 when the Military Knights attempted to appeal over the heads of the Dean and Chapter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army for permission to take part in trade and business as individuals.⁸ Six months later an individual Knight appealed to the War Office for a decision on a quite different matter concerning precedence.⁹ Eliot not unnaturally regarded appeals such as these as highly irregular. The Dean and Canons had been appointed by Queen Elizabeth I's statutes as the authority responsible for the Knights' life and discipline and Eliot intended to administer the system as he had inherited it. On 8th April 1896 he sent a remarkably stiff note to the War Office informing them that it would be "a kindness if in future no communication were to be received by the War Office from the Military Knights except through the Dean".¹⁰ The War Office proved contrite; on 16th April Eliot received a prompt assurance that his "proposal" (as they ingeniously described it) would in future be acted upon.¹¹

This, however, was only the beginning. At that time one of the most distinguished of the Knights, a man who had been awarded the Victoria Cross, was in the unfortunate position of being an undischarged bankrupt. Eliot refused to consider him, therefore, for

⁵ On this paragraph, see W.R. XVIII. 8. 2 and 2*. The next stage in ritual development did not come until the Chapter authorised the wearing of stoles and the use of the *lavabo* at Holy Communion in 1938.

⁶ RA L 12/37.

⁷ RA L 12/13.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ RA L 12/24

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ RA L 12/25.

promotion within the ranks of the Knights until his bankruptcy was discharged. The Knight in question said he would petition the Lord Chancellor.¹² Eliot, aided by the subtle learning of Canon Dalton, pointed out that whilst the Knights were, under the original Statutes of 1352, subject to the Dean and Canons as part of the college, and therefore were themselves subject to the Lord Chancellor's authority, they had lost this status under Queen Elizabeth I's statutes, and were now simply subject to the Dean and Canons as a group of individuals. It seems that Eliot managed to persuade the Chancellor himself, and the Knight, baulked of this way of appeal, sought a higher and tried to petition the Queen, but again, without effect.¹³ His final resource was to write an article for the Christmas number of *Home Chat* describing the life of the Queen's Household. This brought down upon him the anger of Queen Victoria. She expressed to Eliot at length through her secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, her surprise at this "unprecedented act".¹⁴ Eliot summoned the whole body of Knights, read to them the Queen's message, "expressed freely" to them his own opinion about the article, and, as he told the Queen's secretary, "I took the opportunity of explaining to them all what their position is, and how necessary it is for them to remember it".¹⁵

Eliot's disciplinary rigour appeared to succeed; for eight years few difficulties arose between the Chapter and the Knights; then, suddenly, without any very obvious cause the whole position was changed. In 1905 King Edward VII removed the control and discipline of the Military Knights from the Dean and Canons, transferring it to the Governor of the Castle. Undoubtedly complicated negotiations had preceded this change (although little remains to indicate this in the Windsor records), but what seems remarkably like a counter-balancing decision was taken two years later, in 1907. This concerned the Knights' attendance in Chapel. Although the original purpose of the Knights at Windsor had been that they should be men of prayer, attending regularly the services of the Chapel, they yet had managed to gain from Queen Victoria in 1870 the remarkable right only to attend services if they as individuals so wished. This freedom Edward VII ended; from 1907 onwards the Knights were again to participate regularly in the Chapel services, attending on Sundays, obit days and certain other days. The resulting situation which the Monarch and the Chapter between them produced was certainly a far happier arrangement than Eliot had found. In 1891 the Knights only officially appeared within the college in order to receive reprimands for misbehaviour; from 1907 onwards they appeared very much more regularly and peaceably in order to perform what had been their principal function at the foundation of College and Order in 1348.¹⁶

¹² RA L 12/38.

¹³ RA L 12/39, 40.

¹⁴ RA L 12/55.

¹⁵ RA L 12/56.

¹⁶ On this paragraph, see Fellowes, *Military Knights of Windsor*, pp. lii-liii.

Important as ritual and discipline in the Lower Ward must have seemed to Eliot during the first ten years he was Dean, it probably bulked far less in his mind than his work in the Upper Ward as Domestic Chaplain to Queen Victoria. The Queen was accustomed to spend a considerable part of each year at Windsor; she normally resided from mid-February to mid-April; for two or three weeks after Easter, for a month in June or July, and then for another month during November or December, perhaps five months in all. The Castle thus became the "centre of royal authority" and the domestic chaplaincy acquired a corresponding importance. Each day Eliot had to conduct a service at 9.0. a.m. in the Private Chapel for the Household, and each Sunday at 10.30 or 11.0., a choral matins with sermon, followed by the Holy Communion.¹⁷ The Sunday service was attended by the Queen, and preaching the sermon for the first time made Eliot nervous—he told his mother that he had written out the sermon in order to read it, "a thing I had not done for years".¹⁸ The Queen, however, was satisfied and one of the few references to Eliot in her Journal notes, "service in Chapel at 11, performed for the first time by the new Dean Eliot, who preached very nicely and reads very well".¹⁹ What too often unnerved preachers at these Sunday services was that perhaps ten minutes before the service was due to start they might receive an urgent message from the Queen directing them to mention an important event or eulogise a departed soul. Eliot seems to have dealt with this type of extempore utterance—for which his evangelical background had well prepared him—with more competence than some of the visiting preachers, and subsequent services taken by him appear to have provoked no more royal comment than a spasm of indignation when on one occasion he failed to prevent a draught from an open window.²⁰

The day that started with a service in the domestic chapel might end for Eliot with some form of social gathering with the Royal Household or the Royal Family. Eliot naturally wrote at some length about royal dinner parties to his mother, and some of these letters are printed here. They do not in fact suggest that he always enjoyed them even if sometimes he was able to talk to a Russian prince about the church and bible in Russia, or to exchange professional chat with fellow clergy. Moreover, as an evangelical he was somewhat critical when the Queen and her guests played cards on Sundays; and any form of theatrical performance was liable to worry him. Sometimes he had to endure operas (before he became Dean he had never seen one performed) and in 1894 a letter to his mother describes his reactions to "Faust". "The music and some of the scenery were very good, but I did not at all care about it, even if everything comes right in the end. Death and prayers are things too solemn to be acted."

¹⁷ Bell, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-86.

¹⁸ See below, p. 328

¹⁹ RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 3rd May 1891.

²⁰ See the letter of 11th Dec., 1892, to be printed subsequently.

Eliot, in fact, did not mix in the court circle or enjoy its life as his more supple and more liberal predecessor, Randall Davidson had done, and the Queen seems to have continued to seek the advice of Davidson, in his new capacity as Clerk of the Closet, rather than that of Eliot. On Edward VII's accession in 1901, Eliot's opportunities as Chaplain tended to diminish still further. The new King was less often at the Castle; he did not feel the need for spiritual consolation and guidance as had his mother; and an efficient team of secretaries mediated to him all the ecclesiastical advice he needed.

However inadequate Eliot's work as domestic chaplain was by comparison with that of Davidson or of Wellesley, Eliot yet felt as deep a loyalty and affection for the Queen as either of his predecessors and he showed a remarkably accurate and far-sighted understanding of the role played by Queen Victoria in English history. On her death in 1901 Eliot preached a lengthy memorial sermon in St George's Chapel in which he summed up his impressions of her reign. The Queen had been a "religious Queen", she had publicly and privately prayed to God throughout her reign. She had, moreover, a sense of duty that was paramount, and a notable example to all her subjects. So far, this was what every memorial sermon in 1901 must have said; but Eliot gave greater emphasis not to her religious or ethical virtues, but to her political wisdom. Eliot asked his congregation at St George's to consider what some of the Queen's predecessors had been like; "Their most devoted subjects could never have affirmed they were wise. They thought foolishly; they spoke foolishly, they acted foolishly." This unhappy royal tradition had been ended by the Queen, who had thoroughly grasped what a constitutional monarch should be, thus "making democratic ideas and democratic institutions entirely compatible with perfect loyalty to the Throne".²¹

The diminution of his work as domestic chaplain after 1901 did not mean that Eliot withdrew within the life of the Lower Ward; he possessed already a number of outside interests which in the new reign came to claim more, perhaps most, of his energy. From the first he had felt sympathy with the religious and social life of the Borough of Windsor, and his remark to his mother on 20 May 1894 that "on Thursday afternoon we had the house upside down for a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association" indicates what was to become a vigorous attempt to bring Chapel and Borough into closer relations. Missionary societies were warmly encouraged, and the inter-denominational British and Foreign Bible Society found in Eliot an active and outspoken President. Year by year there appeared in the *Windsor and Eton Express* full accounts of his presidential speeches, and Windsor residents were challenged to do more to help the Bible Society. In particular he criticised those who helped the S.P.G. and U.M.C.A. and then did nothing for the Bible Society because it was not a specifically church society. He thought that the fact that it was inter-denominational was one of its great

²¹ *Windsor and Eton Express*, 2nd February 1901.

distinctions; in it our "unhappy divisions" (this famous phrase had already gained currency in 1910) mattered less. Eliot remarked that when he and his friend, Mr. Lansdowne, the Windsor Congregational Minister, discussed church government they would find themselves on opposite sides "and perhaps turn their backs on one another", but they could co-operate in sending bibles all over the world.²² The bible "breathed the blessed hope of pardon of sin and of the life everlasting" and, to him an almost equally important fact, the bible was a strong bond of unity for all Christians.²³

One of the more interesting innovations of his time was Eliot's introduction of a St George's Day service in 1910 for the local contingents of the Church Lads Brigade, the Boy Scouts and the Navy League Lads. This was part of a general attempt to get the Borough to observe the day of the national patron saint and the chapel's own patron.²⁴ The attempt, successful as it was at the time, did not survive the Great War, and it was left to Dean Baillie and Canon Blackburne in 1932 to organise a service at St George's limited to the single organisation of Boy Scouts, but covering their membership throughout the country.

The most distinctive feature of Eliot's pastoral work as Dean, however, was a quite frequent appeal to those living beyond the castle walls to attend lectures as well as services in the Chapel. It is typical, for instance, that when in December 1895 Canon Gee proposed to give a course of lectures on Early English Church History in the Chapel, Eliot not only immediately assented, but added his instructions that "handbills are to be printed and inserted in shop windows as well as on the doors of the Chapel".²⁵ The lectures were a success, and were followed by other courses given both by Canon Gee and by the more erudite and experienced Bishop Barry. Many of Eliot's surviving chapter letters mention the placing of advertisements concerning these and other chapel functions in the newspapers, and sometimes with typical thoroughness, bordering on fussiness, Eliot adds "will you also take care to insert the date".

Eliot's work in Windsor and the surrounding district was valuable and certainly enhanced the witness of St George's, but it was essentially parochial, a continuation of what Eliot had been doing so well at Bournemouth. He entered a wider world—if still only an ecclesiastical one—when he began to take an interest in the affairs of the Convocation of Canterbury. This was, and still is, the clergy's own Parliament for the province of Canterbury, with an Upper House of Bishops and a Lower House of Clergy. Originating in the 13th century, it had transacted no business from 1717 until 1852. Then, largely as a result of the Oxford Movement teaching that the Church had a separate life of its own and should govern itself, it was once more called into active existence. Dean Wellesley, staunch protestant and erastian, disapproved, and for the rest of his time as

²² *Ibid.*, 23rd April 1910.

²³ *Ibid.*, 8th April 1911.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 23rd April 1910.

²⁵ W.R. I.M.6.

Dean refused to attend it.²⁶ Davidson however accepted a summons to attend in 1884 and from then until 1921 the Dean and one of the Canons sat in the Lower House (now the Dean only attends). In 1892 Eliot made his first appearance there, and thereafter was a regular participant in the affairs of Convocation. In 1904 the Lower House needed a new Speaker (or Prolocutor as he is called) and the Dean of Lichfield proposed Eliot. Eliot knew the rules of the House; he had a clear head and a ready speech; he kept personal bias and predilection in the background; was courteous and imperturbable. The House unanimously accepted him; Canon Jelf observed that Eliot's "kindly countenance" was "a silent commendation" in itself, "helping to make him *amabilis*".²⁷ *Amabilis* Eliot remained to the Lower House through the nine years in which he presided over debates and on Eliot's death his successor as Prolocutor said that no member of the House could ever possibly forget the great dignity and courtesy with which he had ruled the proceedings of the House.²⁸

The meetings took Eliot from Windsor to Church House, Westminster, for three days at a time on three or four occasions in each year between 1904 and his resignation from the Prolocutorship in 1913. Eliot had in addition some responsibility for the production of the "Hansard" or Chronicle of Convocation in which all the speeches are recorded. The debates were extraordinarily varied; some make good reading even today—as when Scott Holland launched a witty and ironical attack on Hensley Henson, but much of it is dry stuff. However, from the years of debate and negotiation under Eliot's chairmanship eventually emerged the movement for liturgical revision, leading to the Revised Prayer Book of 1928 and, more recently, the Alternative Services now being experimentally used in St George's Chapel and in many parish churches. Convocation was gradually helping to give the Church a sense of individual and responsible identity, separate from both Crown and Parliament, and although clearly no one credited the Prolocutor with any great originating purposes of his own in these matters, administrative skill and conciliatory personality such as he possessed were certainly valuable to Convocation as it felt its way forward towards the formulation of an independent policy of its own.

When Eliot retired from the Prolocutorship in 1913 he was already 77, and some might have felt that the time had come for him also to retire from the Deanery, where he had already served for twenty-two years. Deans of Windsor, however, did not retire; they might leave Windsor to become bishops, but otherwise almost every previous Dean had continued in office until the day of his death. Eliot, moreover, seems to have remained in good health, apart from attacks of his customary rheumatism, until about his eightieth year, and nothing speaks more eloquently of his ability still to cope with the difficulties of Castle life than the part he took in the great electric light row, which seems temporarily to have distracted the

²⁶ Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 107.

²⁷ *Chronicle of Convocation of Canterbury*, 1904, pp. 26-7.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1918, p. 32.

attention of monarch, court and castle in the early years of the 1914 War.

The moving spirit here, as so frequently, was Canon Dalton. He was an enthusiast about electric lighting, and had in 1900 succeeded in persuading the chapter to introduce it into the nave, with, so far as appears, very little trouble. To introduce it into the choir, however, was another matter. In 1914 Dalton suggested a quite cautious scheme, of putting electric light bulbs as an experiment into the large candelabra in the chancel, while leaving the candles to illuminate the choir stalls themselves. Dalton mentioned this to King George V (Dalton's former pupil) and the King agreed it should be done. Eliot was told of this approval, and doubtless being aware of Dalton's tendency to rush things, sought the King's approval in writing. This, he quickly obtained, through the King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, who on 13th December 1914 wrote that "His Majesty is anxious to see it tried as soon as possible".²⁹ It seems that the traditionalists in the castle then protested strongly to the King, and three months later the King indicated that "on further consideration" he was inclined to think the experiment would be unfortunate "as it will draw attention to them (the candelabra), and they are not at any time an attractive feature of the Chapel. However, the experiment must now be made; but the King is not prepared to sanction the general adoption of electric light in the choir".³⁰

The day after Eliot received from Stamfordham this somewhat disturbing indication of the King's doubts he received a second and still more disturbing letter from him on a quite unrelated subject. John Fortescue, the able and restless Royal Librarian, without informing the Chapter, had been making a minute inspection of works of art in the Chapel and had then sent a damning report on the Chapter's negligence directly to King George. Stamfordham proceeded to relay the criticisms to Eliot. Fortescue, he said, considered that the Oxenbridge chantry painting had been damaged by screws coming through from the stall plates in the choir and was certain that the painting itself was flaking away. The Panel of the Kings was also flaking, and the Emmaus tapestry was sadly crumpled and folded, an attempt to repair it having been made by the Chapter "in a very clumsy fashion". Stamfordham told Eliot that the King "would be much obliged if you would inform him as to these matters."³¹

Eliot's reply was spread over two letters. The first dealt point by point in a remarkably clear and cogent way with Fortescue's

²⁹ RA G.V. O.771/8. Lord Stamfordham was an old correspondent of Eliot; as Sir Arthur Bigge he was Assistant Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, 1880-95, then her Private Secretary 1895-1901. On her death he became Private Secretary to Prince George, Duke of York, and continued to serve him in this capacity on the Duke's accession to the throne in 1910. Bigge was created a peer in 1911 and died, full of years and honour in 1931.

³⁰ RA G.V. O.771/9.

³¹ RA G.V. O.771/12.

criticisms.³² Damage from screws had ceased; little flaking was now taking place, and so far as the tapestry was concerned "to the ordinary observer it does not appear to be much damaged". Eliot conceded that the painting might be restored—this matter in fact had previously been carefully considered by the chapter³³—but he comments with some justification, "if only one could be sure of the right way of treating them, so as to preserve them from further decay, without in any way modernising them, and so destroying or impairing the charm of their antiquity". In his second letter, which was mainly about electric light, Eliot ventures a mild comment on Fortescue's somewhat unfriendly attitude, "I cannot help thinking it a pity that Mr. Fortescue did not tell me his views . . . before making a report to the King". Eliot, characteristically however, let it go at that and said that he intended seeing Fortescue as soon as possible; the Chapter would give the utmost consideration to the views of an expert on these matters such as he was.³⁴

The same day, 8 March 1915, Eliot received another message from the King. The King reiterated his regret at the chandelier lights and hoped tapers would continue elsewhere in the choir. Eliot therefore devoted most of his own second letter to what amounted to a firm expostulation to the King: "I want to be quite clear" he wrote, "that it is His Majesty's desire that the experiment of placing electric light in the candelabra should not be continued." He added, somewhat pointedly, "I have been placed in rather an awkward position". The reason which the King had latterly given for agreeing to the experiment—that the lights would show up the beauties of the vault—Eliot dismissed curtly, "I never heard of the idea of lighting up the roof with electric light by concealed lamps".³⁵

The heat of the dispute was then raised by a claim of Dalton's to have made certain changes in the lighting of the choir stalls in the days of Dean Davidson. It is far from clear why Dalton made this claim, but it was an unfortunate one. Stamfordham, by drawing on his own memories of St George's, effectively disproved Dalton's claim.³⁶ Davidson, now Archbishop of Canterbury, replied to a letter of Eliot's³⁷ with further criticism of Dalton's remarks, reminding Eliot that the use of candles and sconces had had a long history. Davidson in addition strongly condemned the experiment. Electric light in the chancel and candles in the choir would be like attaching a mediaeval barge to a torpedo destroyer (they were, one remembers, in the middle of a world war at the time).

Eventually the row collapsed abruptly with Eliot's own decision that electric light in the candelabra, having been tried one day at Evensong, "was not a success"; the light had been too strong and had

³² RA G.V. 0.771/14.

³³ See W.R. XVII. 61. 50 (a).

³⁴ RA G.V. 0.771/18.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ See RA G.V. 0.771/25, 27, 29 on Dalton's claim.

³⁷ RA G.V. 0.771/32.

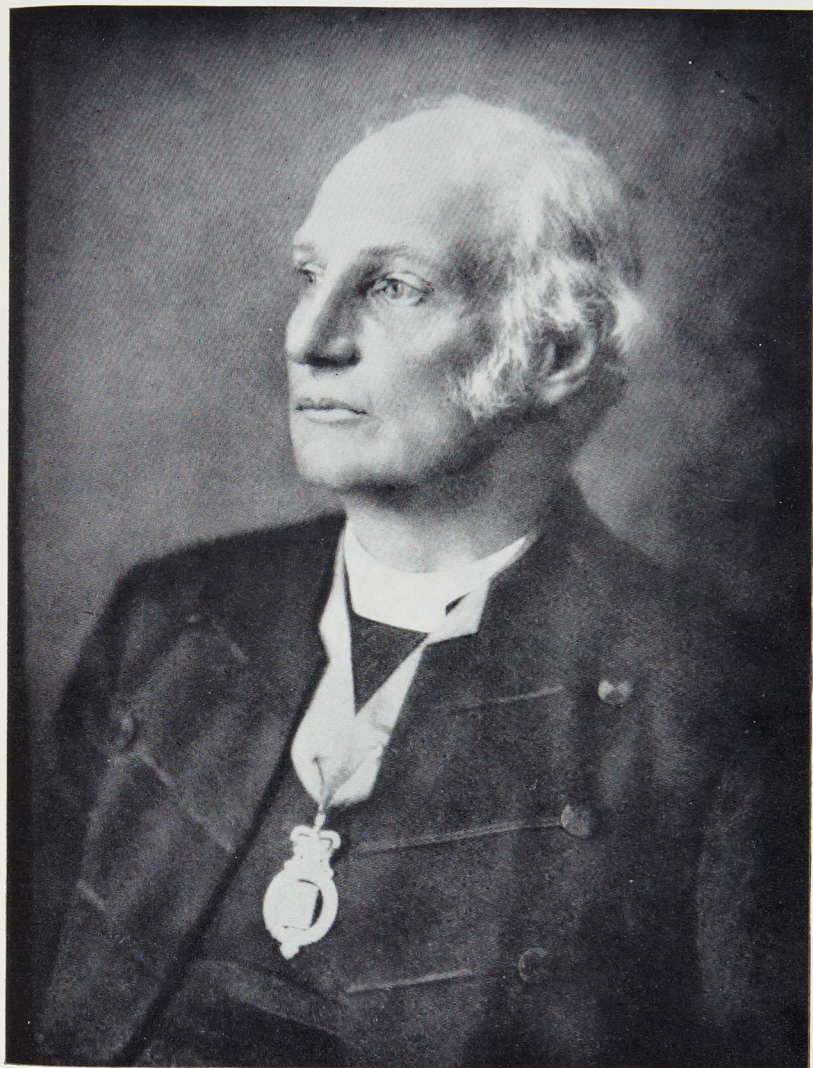


PLATE I

Philip Frank Eliot, Dean of Windsor (1891-1917)

Deanery,
Windsor Castle.

~~May~~ June 2. 1892

My dearest Mother

Before you get this
Fanny will have been able to
tell you something about the wedding.
Certainly it all went off to perfection.
The weather was perfect - & the
Service was perfect - & in my eyes
the Bride was perfect. At 7 in
the morning the little choir-boys
came in to the Deanery, & stood
outside Maggie's bed-room door
& sang a lovely anthem "Lift-
up their eyes unto the hills, from

PLATE II

A Letter from Dean Eliot to his Mother, 2 June, 1892. In it he describes the marriage in the Chapel of Margaret Fanny, his third daughter, to Lieut. Cecil Robert Fryer.



PLATE III

Statue of Bishop Beauchamp, Dean of Windsor (1477-1481), in Nave buttress
of St George's Chapel

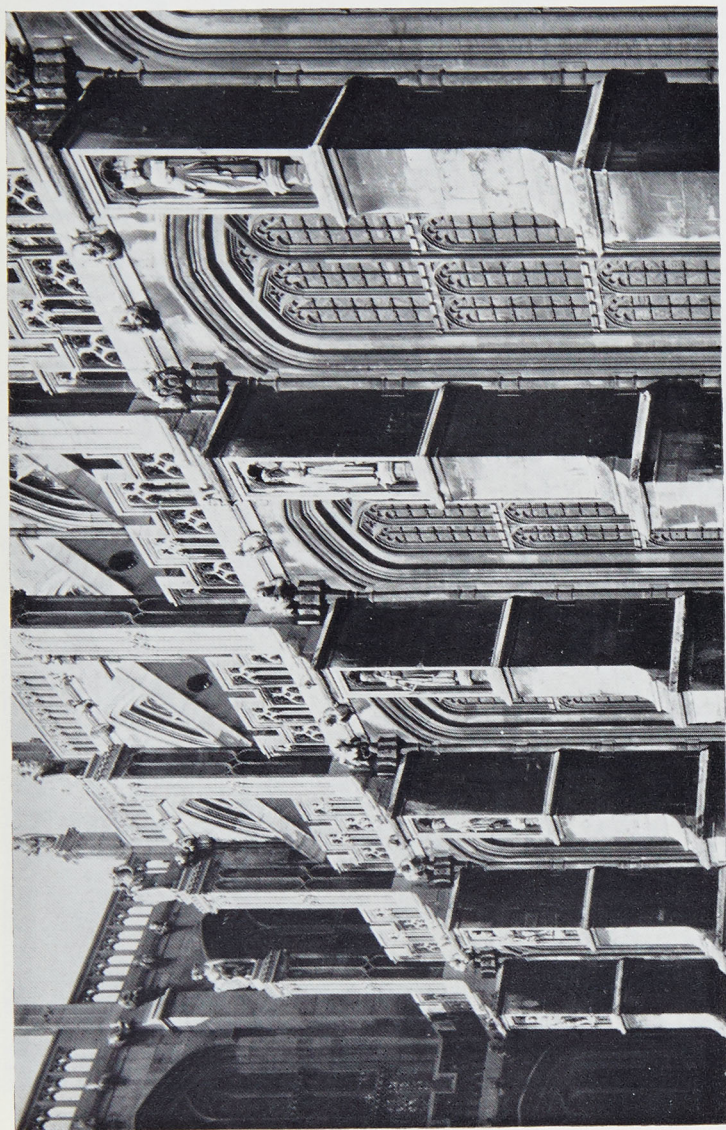


PLATE IV
Statues of Kings of England in the Choir buttresses of St. George's Chapel

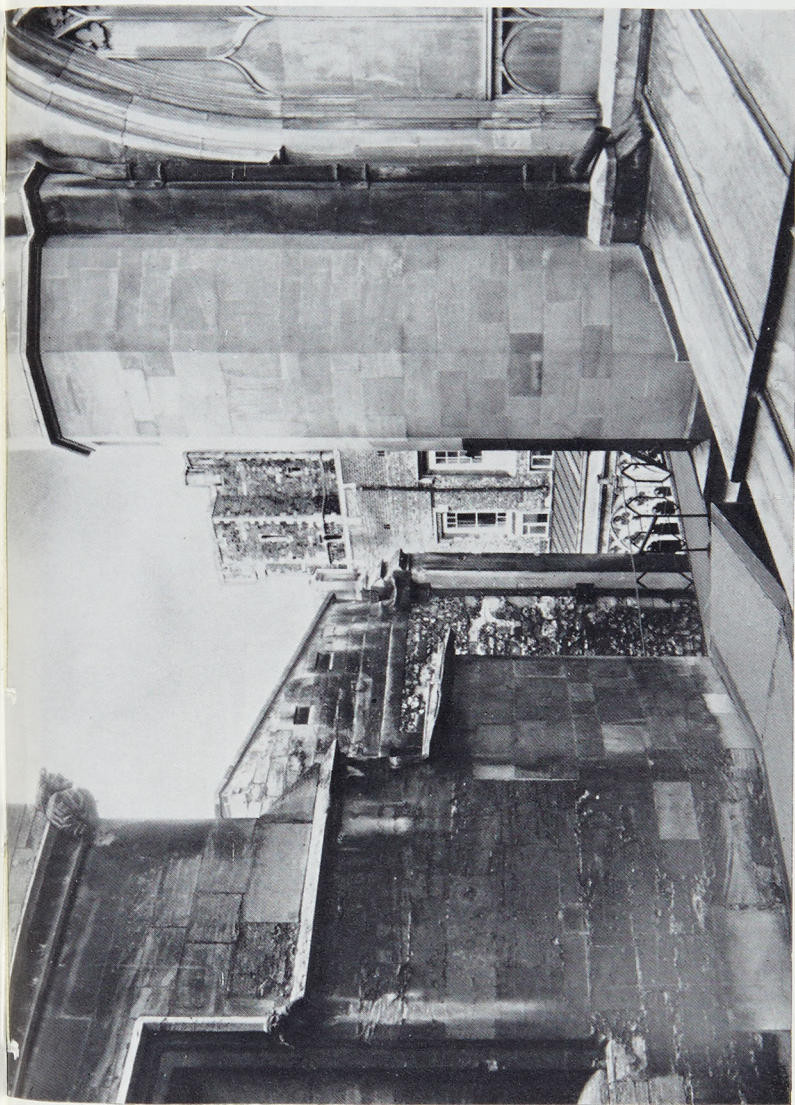


PLATE V

Path over the leads from the Chapter Room to the Schorn Tower Record Room showing the west end of the Albert Memorial Chapel and, in the distance, the Dean's Cloister and Dormitory.



PLATE VI
The Schorn Tower Record Room



PLATE VII
The Altar and Aubry in the Edward IV Chantry Chapel



PLATE VIII

The Edward IV Chantry Chapel looking west

contrasted with the rest of the choir.³⁸ Eliot resolved, however, to leave the way open for a future experiment. In view of the King's opinion, he wrote on 22 March 1915, they would not introduce electric light; but they reserved the right to make further experiments privately without any royal sanction.³⁹ The final letter in the long series is an enquiry from Stamfordham asking why the chapter did not use moveable lights.⁴⁰ To this there was no answer.

Eliot's part in the five-sided correspondence was remarkable for a man in his eightieth year. He held his own clearly, vigorously and patiently while the other participants sometimes lapsed into excitement and confusion. It was, however, Eliot's last important piece of administration. His health deteriorated, and on 25 August 1917 in an almost indecipherable hand he sent his resignation to the King; two or three heart attacks "had left me little hope of sufficient recovery for the fulfilment of my work",⁴¹ and, as he later told Stamfordham, he was living the life of a helpless invalid at Bournemouth, alone with his old Windsor coachman, who carried him everywhere.⁴² The King accepted Eliot's resignation, saying that the Queen and he would miss Eliot very much "for we had the same respect for and confidence in you as had both Queen Victoria and my Father".⁴³ Three months later, on 1st November 1917, Eliot died. After a service at St George's his body was taken to his beloved Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, there watched during the night by his old parishioners, and then buried the next day by the Bishop of Southampton.

Announcing Eliot's death the local paper remarked that "Windsor had lost one of its most familiar figures, and the Church a great and good man."⁴⁴ *The Times* spoke of Eliot's freedom "from any suspicion of narrowness or of bigotry", and of the tact and patience in Convocation which had produced such "thorough and sound rulings,"⁴⁵ but perhaps the most eloquent tribute came from a local clergyman, the Rector of Horton, who as a friend of twenty-five years standing preached a memorial sermon in Slough Parish church.⁴⁶ The Rector recalled Eliot's "humble and noble life" and said that they all, clergy and laity alike "shall never forget his beautiful and holy face." Then, getting near to the heart of Eliot's professional problems and at the same time indicating the extent of Eliot's success and failure as Dean, he suggested that "although he held so exalted a position he was no courtier. He lived a humble life amidst the surroundings of the greatest Court in the world and finished his life coincidentally on All Saints Day".

³⁸ RA G.V. 0.771/34.

³⁹ RA G.V. 0.771/35.

⁴⁰ RA G.V. 0.771/36.

⁴¹ RA G.V. I. 1171/2.

⁴² RA G.V. I. 1171/5.

⁴³ RA G.V. I. 1171/4.

⁴⁴ *Windsor, Eton and Slough Express*, 3rd November 1917.

⁴⁵ *The Times*, 2nd November 1917.

⁴⁶ *Windsor, Eton and Slough Express*, 10th November 1917.

REFERENCES

- RA Indicates the Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, extracts from which are included by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen.
 WR Indicates Windsor Records (St George's Chapel), preserved in the Aerary, Dean's Cloister.

II

Letters to his Mother, 1886-1894

The letters which are printed below were all written by Dr. Eliot to his mother. They come from two separate series, (1) a sequence of 55 manuscript original letters now in the possession of Eliot's grandson, Commander Christian Eliot, R.N., by whose kindness certain of them are here published and the entire series is to be preserved in the Aerary. These manuscript letters are numbered MS/1-55; (2) a sequence of typed copies of 28 letters, numbered T/1-28, found in the Deanery in 1964 and now kept in the Aerary at St George's as W.R.M. 35.5.

The letters are probably only a very small proportion of the many which Eliot seems to have written to his mother regularly on Sunday afternoons. The purpose of these letters to some extent determined their character. Old ladies (and Mrs. Eliot must have been a very old lady) like to receive simple, clear, and amusing letters; they also like to hear about the doings of Kings and Queens. The letters printed here therefore do not penetrate very far into Eliot's work as Dean, and concentrate mainly on his life as Chaplain in the Upper Ward. Yet they show us Eliot himself very clearly; kindly, humorous, matter of fact, profoundly religious, and with a good deal of the Puritan still about him. Each letter begins "My dearest Mother" and ends "Ever your most affectionate Son, P. F. Eliot" (a perhaps typical mixture of tenderness and formality).

Settling in at Windsor, 9th December, 1886 (MS/2)

We have had a very stormy day, with torrents of rain in the morning and high wind ever since. But the house [in the Cloisters] is nice and comfortable now with all the fires going. We light the fire now in the hall and it makes a wonderful difference to the house, and besides it looks very cheerful. Mary¹ told you that we dined with the Queen last Friday. It was very gracious of her to invite us so soon after our arrival. The dinner was more formidable than it was at Osborne for the Queen was very silent and hardly talked at all, and everyone else spoke in almost a whisper. She had Prince Henry on one side of her and Princess Irene on the other. Next to Princess Irene sat Mr. Balfour, the Minister for Scotland; next to him was Lady Southampton, then myself, then Miss Hood, one of

¹ "Mary" here, and throughout these letters, is Dr. Eliot's wife. "Herbert" in MS/9 is the Dean's second son, the future Bishop of Buckingham, and "Edie" is Edith Mary, the Dean's eldest daughter. On the Dean's family see the Eliot MS. family tree and the typescript monograph "The Eliot Family" by Mr. J. L. Bartlett.

the Maids of Honour. On the other side next to Prince Henry was Lady Ely, then Major Bigge, one of the Equerries, then Mary, and then Captain Campbell, a groom in waiting. After dinner, we all went into the Great Corridor. The Queen first talked for some time to Mary, then to Mr. Balfour, and then she came across to me. She began to talk about Mary being so thin, and said she was afraid that she did too much, and hoped she would get some rest here. That gave me the opportunity of making her a pretty speech, and I said that we were both very grateful to Her Majesty for sending us here, to which she replied with a smile "I am very pleased to have you here." Shortly after she went away and we all went into a Drawing-room where the rest of the Household were and where we stayed the rest of the evening. It was a very cold night, and tights and silk stockings did not help to keep me warm.

Visit to Osborne, 5th February, 1891 (T/3)

I am writing this on board a steamer in Southampton Water. You will wonder what brings me here. On Tuesday afternoon we got a telegram from Osborne saying that the Queen wished us to go to dine at Osborne on Wednesday and to stay the night. So we started yesterday afternoon and reached Osborne a little after seven. One of the Equerries received us at the door, and showed us to our rooms. Dinner was at quarter to nine. Mary had to dress in black as the court is in mourning, and she looked as nice as could be. The Queen came into the drawing-room for a moment before dinner, and kissed Mary and bowed to me. At dinner there were: Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg and two or three of the household. I sat next to Princess Beatrice on one side and Lady Waterpark on the other. The dinner was very lively and there was a good deal of conversation. I said "Grace" right this time!

Princess Beatrice talked a good deal to me especially about our going to Windsor. After dinner the Queen first talked to Mary for some time and then came to me. Nothing could be nicer and kinder than she was, and when I had got over my little speech of thanks "for her kindness and confidence" in appointing me to the Deanery, I did not feel at all nervous, and talked to her for nearly half an hour. Then the Duke of Connaught came and I had a long and interesting talk with him, while the Queen was talking to Mary. I had a talk with the Duchess of Albany who is perfectly charming and very good. The Queen talked a good deal to Mary and spoke of the pleasure with which she looked forward to having her at the Deanery. Altogether it was a most pleasant visit and they were all as gracious as possible to us. After we went to bed Princess Louise told Mary to go to her room so she went and had a long talk with her. We asked to start off early this morning as there is so much to be done at Bournemouth. So we had breakfast by ourselves and started by the first steamer. The Equerry telegraphed for us to the South-

ampton Station to ask for the train to be delayed for us! I don't know whether they will do this, but if we miss it we shall have to wait three hours at Southampton. We had a royal carriage with a pair of horses to meet us at the Pier last night and we were sent off in a Brougham this morning. Mary is up on deck enjoying a cold, damp fog! I prefer the warm cabin, and the sea is perfectly calm!

Installation as Dean, 3rd May, 1891 (MS/6)

I am now really Dean of Windsor. The installation took place yesterday morning, as was intended. It was an exceedingly nice and impressive service and the singing was beautiful. It was conducted exactly in accordance with the printed form which I sent to you. After the service I was placed in a big chair in the middle of the Chapter room and all the Canons, Minor Canons, Lay Clerks, Organist and Virgers came to me one by one and holding my right hand promised me "canonical obedience". Then the Senior Canon, Canon Courtenay, welcomed me in a very nice speech, to which I had to reply, and was nervous over it!

It was very nice having William and George and Fanny here, and also so many others. Our lunch at one o'clock did very well indeed and everybody seemed to be so pleased. Mary is rather knocked up today after having so much to think of yesterday, but she came up with me to the Private Chapel this morning, when I conducted the whole Service and preached before the Queen. I wrote my sermon and read it, a thing I have not done for years! but it made me less nervous. This evening I have to "read myself in" at the Service at St George's, and then all that will be left to be done will be to receive the badge of the Order of the Garter from the Queen. I do not know when that will be.

Receiving the Badge, 12th May, 1891 (MS/7)

On Monday afternoon I had to go to the Castle to receive my "badge". The Lord-in-waiting carried the badge on a red velvet cushion before me and brought me into a little room where the Queen was standing with Princess Beatrice by her side. I went up to her and bowed, and she said "Kneel down, Mr. Dean", which I did, and then she took the badge, which had a gold chain attached to it, and as I knelt she put the chain over my head and round my neck, and then gave me her hand to kiss. I then stood up, and she said laughing that she was glad the chain was large enough, for on one occasion it stuck on a bishop's nose, and she could not get it over!

The Wedding of Princess Marie Louise, 8th July, 1891 (MS/9)

When we came back from Church on Sunday night we found a message from the Queen to say that Mary and I and Edie were to go up to the Castle that evening at 10 o'clock. She had arranged that after dinner on Sunday evening her guests should assemble to hear

Sacred Music, and she had Madame Albani and the St George's Choir to sing to them.

The music was certainly beautiful, and I think it was such a good idea of the Queen to have this Sacred Music for all her foreign guests on Sunday evening, instead of their playing cards, etc.

As for the Wedding on Monday, it was magnificent as a scene. You must imagine the whole of St George's filled from end to end with men in magnificent uniforms and ladies in magnificent dresses.

All the ladies who were invited guests were in low dresses, *my* lady looking as well as any of them. The Archbishop and I walked side by side at the end of the clerical procession; two boys in surplices holding up the Archbishop's long red train behind him. The Queen and the German Emperor and Empress with all the other Royalties were on a platform just outside the Communion Rails. The Archbishop stood on the North side of the Communion Table and I stood on the South side with the Canons and Minor Canons behind me. The Service itself was very reverent and impressive and the music quite perfect. Immediately afterwards I had to go up to the Castle with the Register Books and was ushered into a room where all the Royal people were, and had to show the Queen and the German Emperor and Empress and all the others where to sign their names. There was a great fuss for a time about the Archbishop, as he had gone astray and could not be found. The Queen got quite impatient and sent three messengers for him before he could be found.

Tea &c. was then provided in one of the drawing-rooms and then we all waited to see the Bride and Bridegroom start. They were in a carriage drawn by four grey horses with an outrider, and they went in a foot's pace out of the Great Quadrangle. The German Emperor ran after the carriage like a schoolboy and threw an old shoe at it!

Yesterday evening there was the great Banquet in St George's Hall. There was *one* table from end to end of the Hall, at which places were laid for 150 people. The whole Service was of gold plate, and the table looked one glitter of gold.

I took the girls and Herbert in to see the table when it was laid at 6 o'clock. The banquet was at half past eight, and certainly I never saw anything like the magnificence of the whole thing. All the guests assembled in the drawing-room, and then all the royal people walked through two and two in a long procession into St George's Hall, and then all the rest of the people followed. Even the plates were gold!

After dinner the Prince of Wales proposed the health of the German Emperor and Empress and then the German Emperor proposed the Queen, and after that we all went into the drawing-room, when the Royal people all mixed freely with the guests. The Princess of Wales looked so pretty and had such magnificent diamonds. Mary was not at the dinner but came into the drawing-room afterwards.

This afternoon Prince and Princess Christian give an afternoon party at Cumberland Lodge, to which we go, and the Prince and Princess of Wales have invited us to a garden party at Marlborough

House tomorrow. The Queen and the German Royalties will be at both of these. And then all these grand doings will come to an end.

I send you some of the books and papers, &c., as I thought you would be interested to see them. . .

I have been waiting all the morning for the German Empress who wanted to see the Chapel, but she has not yet come.

Exeter Hall, and a Letter of Gratitude, 1st November, 1891 (T/5,6)

This last week has been rather a busy one, with me, and the next two will be even more so, for as the winter comes on, our work increases. The Queen comes back on the 20th, and she has told me that I am to preach to her on the first Sunday after her return, and after me, are to come, the Bishop of Wakefield, Archdeacon Farrar and the Bishop of Rochester. I shall probably also have to go to Osborne for one Sunday after Xmas.

Tell Fanny that the meeting on Friday night in Exeter Hall, was a magnificent one. The place was perfectly crammed with people, and they actually collected on the spot, nearly *nine thousand pounds*. Bishop Tucker made an admirable speech in taking his farewell, and the singing of the hymns was grand. Mary and the two girls came with me, and we did not get home till nearly 12 o'clock and *very* tired.

I met Mr. Scott on the platform and shook hands with him and also Joan Robertson, and in a shop where I took the girls to have some tea I met Mr. Hadow!

Mary's sisters left us on Thursday, and Victor has gone for a few days to stay with Mrs. Page-Roberts at Eastbourne, so that we are a very small party. The Bishop of Rochester and his wife came last night, and stay till tomorrow. He is better, but still looks far from strong.

This week we have our great Chapter Meeting, which lasts for 2 days, and I shall have to preside over my 4 canons! One of them, Mr. Courtenay, is to stay with us during the time, and we shall have them all to dinner on Thursday.

This is one of my days for preaching in St George's, All Saints' Day. The enclosed letter will interest you. The writer is quite a stranger to me. Please send it back. My Wednesday Lectures are being very well attended but my Servants' Bible-Class does not get on as I should wish. Perhaps it will do better by-and-by.

(St. Mary's will feel very odd today with Mr. Greaves there again. Will he preach in a surplice?)

Enclosed letter.

To the Rev. Canon Eliot.

Dear Sir,

The reason of my sending to you is that quite lately I heard a clergyman saying that sermons were forgotten as soon as preached—and that in the whole of his experience he had never come across anyone who was really the better for a sermon, or whose life had been one whit altered or mended through a sermon. His experience

was, I am sure, unfortunate, but it decided me to write you an account of how one of your sermons preached in Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, one Sunday evening, some nine years ago, influenced me and was the means of providing a home for a little orphan. I had been brought up to be a governess, and was quite alone in the world. My chest being very delicate, I was obliged to give up teaching and try to earn my living another way, so I returned to England, took a house in Bournemouth and tried to let lodgings. What a struggle I had! God only knows; the season was a bad one, and my health wretched. Just at this time I was sent for to see a distant connection who was dying. He had been taking care of a little orphan, also a distant relation of mine. The child was then three years old, and his trouble was what would become of the little one at his death. His money, which was not much, died with him. "I cannot die," he said, "until I know what will become of baby." This was on a Friday, and the doctor said he could not last the night through. I did not know what to advise, being so poor and in such bad health it never occurred to me to take it myself. The following Sunday I could not get out in time for St Peter's, where I usually attended. Holy Trinity was near, so I ran in there late, but in time for your sermon. I thank God, and I thank you for that. I do not know what the text was, but you seemed to look straight in my face as you said "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me." It came to me like a flash of light, then and there I decided to take the little one. You said much more to the same effect and gave me the idea to look upon the child as my Christ-child. I kneeled down and thanked God for making the way so plain before my face and begged His help and guidance in bringing her up. The Monday first thing I went and fetched baby, and her Uncle had lingered till then, and died the Monday night, so it was just in time to let him go in peace. I did have a struggle at first though, the house did not answer, and my friends were dreadfully down on me "for adding to my expenses" but the comfort the little one was to me no one could ever tell. Now, thank God, things have altered and I am no longer obliged to work when not able, and my little one is grown such a sweet good child. She is twelve years old now, and asked me only last Sunday to beg the clergyman to let her be confirmed so that she might take the Holy Communion. She knows how much she too owes you, and says a prayer for you and all the Clergy every night.

I hardly know where to send this as you have left Bournemouth since I was last here, but I hope you will get it, as I should like you to know of one out of the many you have helped onward.

Yours faithfully,

F. K. Turner.

Calluna, West Hill Road, Bournemouth.

(to be continued)

THE STATUES ON THE SOUTH FRONT OF ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

BY SHELAGH BOND

Along the South front of St George's Chapel, in the niches of the eleven large buttresses of the nave and choir aisles, stand eleven statues. They may not be remarkable works of art, appearing to modern eyes somewhat elongated and lifeless, but they are statues of eleven of the most notable benefactors of the College and Chapel. Those in the niches of the choir buttresses, reading from East to West, are Henry III, Edward III, Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII; those in the nave buttresses, from East to West, are Charles I, George III, Bishop Beauchamp, Sir Reginald Bray and Dean Christopher Urswick.¹

What is their history? In July 1882 Mr. A. Y. Nutt, who was the Chapter surveyor from 1873 to 1912², submitted a memorandum for the next meeting of the Chapter, of which the seventh item was "Figures for Niches".³ Oddly, there is no record in the Chapter Act book that any discussion took place on this matter at the Chapter of 6th July.⁴ Fortunately, however, the Chapter Clerk preserved all his rough notes made during the meeting and there are scribbled jottings which show that the Dean and Canons considered the matter fully. They were shown drawings of the statues of Henry III and Edward III, which had been designed by the firm of Farmer and Brindley, of 67 Westminster Bridge Road, London. These were to cost £40 each; no holes would be needed to secure them, for they would only need placing; and models would be set up as soon as possible. Mr. Cope noted that Farmer and Brindley were "anxious to do well".⁵ They were, in fact, no strangers to the Chapter, having been responsible for many of the gargoyles, grotesques, and other carved details which were executed as part of the great work of restoration during the years between 1870 and 1886.⁶ Indeed, it is interesting to observe that Farmer and Brindley offered to put up at their own expense a Beast on one of the pinnacles of the Chapel, an offer declined by the Chapter on 14th October, 1885.⁷

A month later, at their next Chapter meeting on 10th August, 1882, the Chapter Act register records the following resolution:⁸

"A proposal having been made to place statuettes in the niches in the buttresses on the south side of the Chapel, with money given for the purpose by the Knights of the Garter, an Estimate from Messrs. Farmer and Brindley was laid before the Chapter showing

¹ XVII.9.4.

² He was also the resident superintendent of the Office of Works for Windsor Castle.

³ XVII.61.41.

⁴ Register of Chapter Acts, VI.B.11.

⁵ XVII.1.3.

⁶ *Friends of St George's Annual Report*, 1956, pp. 13-17, "The Gargoyles of St George's Chapel, Windsor", Shelagh M. Bond.

⁷ VI.B.11, p. 175.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 133.

that the cost of each statuette in Ancaster stone will be £40, and it was agreed to accept the estimate, the work to be completed in twelve months, The Chapter to have the option of taking the model of each statuette at £4 4s."

From then on, all proceeded quickly. Before his death on 17th September, 1882, the Dean, Gerald Wellesley, had collected the money for the statues from the Knights of the Garter⁹ and had seen two full sized models in position and liked them.¹⁰ For both 30th September and 1st October Mr. Nutt claimed a guinea for his expenses in going to London to see about the statues¹¹. Friday, 10th November saw the first two statues, those of Henry III and Edward III put in their places, and according to the Chapter Clerk, in a letter written to Canon Frederick Anson, the steward, they "look very well. If all are as good, the improvement will be very great to the south side."¹²

Three weeks later, the remaining four statues for the choir were in place and £240 had been paid. "The effect is considered very good", wrote the Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope to Lord Wriothesley Russell on 1st December, 1882,¹³ to which the Canon replied by return of post "I am glad that the statuettes give satisfaction".¹⁴ On 11th December Mr. Cope reported to him that the other five statues, for the nave, were in hand and "will be in their niches before very long".¹⁵ The mood of congratulation which characterised the process of their erection continued to the end, with a letter from Mr. Nutt of 6th September, 1883 to Canon Anson: "I am so pleased you like them. They were all modelled upon 'old lines' and go happily in with surroundings."¹⁶

The work had, indeed, been executed with commendable speed and with the minimum of discussion and difficulty. The placing of statues in the niches of the buttresses was, of course, no innovation, for Hollar in his famous engraving of the south front of the Chapel in 1671 clearly shows these niches containing figures, though their subjects are now unidentifiable.¹⁷ The eleven benefactors, whose statues were erected between 1882 and 1883, by the gift of the Knights of the Garter, are fittingly commemorated in this way on the "show front" of the Chapel and by now have so well fitted their surroundings that all too few visitors give them a second glance, or note that some of the subjects are so much later than the date of the building of the Chapel itself.

⁹ VI.B.34, p. 187. The subscription list survives (M.35.4) and includes donations from the Queen, Prince of Wales, and 33 others.

¹⁰ Letter, A. Y. Nutt to Frederick Anson, Canon, 6th September, 1883, preserved in copy of W. St John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, pasted into page 407, now in Schorn Tower.

¹¹ XVII.18.

¹² Letter quoted on back of Nutt's letter of 6th September, 1883, in handwriting of Canon J. N. Dalton.

¹³ VI.B.34, pp. 184-5.

¹⁴ I.I.7.

¹⁵ VI.B.34, p. 187.

¹⁶ Letter, Nutt to Anson, as note 10.

¹⁷ W. St John Hope, p. 407.

THE DISCOVERIES AT No. 6 THE CLOISTERS

The two previous *Reports* have contained descriptions of recent archaeological and artistic discoveries made in the precincts of the Chapel during the current programme of reconstruction. As work continues still more discoveries are being made. The latest concerns No. 6 Canons' Cloister, that is, the main residence on the north or castle wall side of the Cloister, to the left or west of the cross-alley. This residence was originally constructed in the 1350's and because the present somewhat featureless plaster facade and the casement windows looked eighteenth century in date, it had been assumed that the house was reconstructed and enlarged during that century. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise in March, 1967, when on stripping away the plaster, the architects found beneath it an elaborate half-timbered structure, of the same general appearance as the "Anne Boleyn" oriel window in the Dean's Cloister. What had seemed an eighteenth century enlargement was revealed as probably fifteenth.

It is difficult to assign a more precise date for this work, which in any case may have taken place in several stages, spread over a number of years. The only surviving reference in the accounts which might be relevant is the record in the Treasurer's Roll, of money spent in 1415-1416, "in making new in the cloister of the canons". This is the year when the priest-vicars left their original home in the canons' cloister for a new building, called Woodhaw, on the site of the later Horseshoe Cloisters. Their departure might have been a suitable occasion to enlarge and rebuild part of the canons' cloister. As the canons did not live in common, but each had his own private rooms, kitchen etc., the enlargement cannot have been for the general use of the canons, but, as seems more likely, must have been to provide a home for a more senior or more influential canon.

Messrs. Seely and Paget in their Architects' report to the Chapter draw attention to an important feature of this fifteenth century enlargement, an external staircase built outside the line of the cloister walk, that is, outside the house itself in the cloister garth, but rising to the first and second floors of the house which project over the cloister walk. This somewhat unusual staircase gave access to additional rooms lit by multi-light oriel windows cantilevering from the main wall. At a later date in the 15th century the oriel windows, undoubtedly heavy projecting structures, were taken away and replaced by smaller windows set flush with the face of the wall. A new timber and brick wall was inserted at ground floor level to support the framed construction above.

With the help of the Ministry of Public Building and Works the Chapter intends to restore this canonical residence, so far as is

practicable, to its fifteenth century character, preserving the original timbers, mouldings and windows, and infilling the panels with herring-bone brickwork. The Ministry is recording the structure as it now is and has made a full photographic survey, which will in due course be available to students in the Aery.

M.F.B.

THE SCHORN TOWER RECORD ROOM

The archives and treasures of the College of St George have been preserved in the Aery since it was built to house them in the 1350's. Not surprisingly, with the increase of modern papers and record-keeping, there has for long been great overcrowding there. In addition, historians and researchers have, in recent years, visited Windsor in greater numbers, to work on the Chapter's archives. Finally, the archivists, trying to help and supervise these students, and to answer the many letters and inquiries which now come every week, were in dire need of a desk and office space.

It was with much pleasure and gratitude, therefore, that the archivists learnt that the first floor of the Schorn Tower could be fitted up to serve a threefold purpose: to house the overflow of records, to serve as a students' room and also as an archivists' office. During the last weeks of 1965 and the first weeks of 1966 the work was undertaken and the result, thanks to the generosity of the Friends, who bore most of the cost, is most satisfactory. New electrical wiring had to be installed, together with a Rotaire Dehumidifier to reduce the excessive humidity, and five thermostatically controlled wall heaters to keep a constant temperature day and night throughout the year. In addition, electric fires were provided for the comfort of archivists and historians, for the room, owing to its strange design, has four outside walls, and can therefore be very cold. A range of Dexion shelving was already in position, having been erected by the Chapter in 1963; to this was added another bay to house plans and maps. Twelve dozen medium boxes and two dozen large were specially made of strong cardboard to contain the records. A range of bookshelves was built in under the windows to take necessary reference books. The Chapter made available a handsome desk, formerly in the Chapter Clerk's office, together with three chairs; and a new table, part of the Friends' provision, had to be made on the spot by a cabinet maker, as the spiral stairs are too narrow to permit of anything large being carried up. The oak floor has been sanded and polished and two reddish rugs and two red anglepoise lamps are also in place.

The room is in the Schorn Tower, at first floor level, lying over the Lincoln chapel at the south-east corner of St George's Chapel. The history of Master John Schorn has been written in the Friends' *Report* of 1949; and it is now well known how the bones of this late 13th century saint were translated from North Marston in

Buckinghamshire to Windsor in 1481, during the first decade of the building of the chapel, to give his name to the tower erected over his tomb. It is now suggested by John Harvey (in the *Friends' Report* for 1962) that the present Schorn Tower is a rebuild of soon after 1500; but little has been altered structurally during the last 460 years. Indeed, one of its most interesting and unusual features is the small opening low down in the western wall from which a watch could (and can still) be kept on the tomb of Henry VI. The body of this saintly King was translated to Windsor in 1484 and the tomb became the scene of miracles and great devotion.

The walls of the room are of the original ashlar, but modern wainscoting was added possibly between 1920 and 1930, to a height of some seven feet from the ground. The oak door, however, and the chimney at the North end are original. With its large windows on three sides, and its height of sixteen feet, it is a large (25 ft. \times 14 ft.) airy and splendid room. It was originally used as a counting house by the Treasurer in 1491 and as an overflow to the Aerary. It seems to have been used as a repository for leases and muniments in 1528 and 1671 and for a time as an annex to a Canon's house in the 16th and 17th centuries. By 1912 Hope recorded that it was partitioned off to be used as a store room and workshop. In the 1950's it was a practice room for the choir, with a small piano in one corner.

During the two years of its life as a record room, many accessions have been made, the most notable being the transfer from the Chapter Clerk's office of a great quantity of chapter papers, accounts and letters mainly of the 20th century, coming in many cases up to 1963. These records, of course, will not be available to students until the end of the 20th century, but their preservation will ensure that historians of the future will have material with which to write the story of St George's during this important period. The second main accession is smaller, that of some forty documents sent by the Honorary Archivist of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral. These documents, ranging in date from the 13th to the 17th centuries, had strayed, probably at the Commonwealth, from Windsor and it is appropriate and a pleasure to welcome them home again. They relate to many places including Clewer, Kingston, Tooting Bec, Leighton Buzzard, Eton and South Tawton, which formerly belonged to St George's.

S.M.B.

HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS RELATING TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

General Editor: Maurice F. Bond, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

- Vol. 1. *The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939, with a complete list of the Stall Plates in St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, C.H., M.V.O., Mus.Doc., together with a supplement, *The Knights of the Garter, 1939-1963*. Price 35s.
- Vol. 2. *The Plate of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle*, by E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A. Price 10s.
- Vol. 3. *Organists and Masters of the Choristers of St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes. Price 35s.
- Vol. 4. *The Military Knights of Windsor, 1352-1944*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes. Price 35s.
- Vol. 5. *The Vicars or Minor Canons of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes. Price 35s.
- Vol. 6. *St George's Chapel, Windsor, 1348-1416, A Study in early Collegiate Administration*, by A. K. B. Roberts, B.A., Ph.D. Price 42s.
- Vol. 7. *The Inventories of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1384-1667*, by Maurice F. Bond. Price 42s.
- Vol. 8. *Fasti Wyndesorienses: The Deans and Canons of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. S. L. Ollard, D.Litt., F.S.A. Price 35s.
- Vol. 9. *The Woodwork of the Choir*, by M. R. James, O.M., Litt.D. Price 20s.
- Vol. 10. *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers of St George's Chapel, Windsor*, by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes and Elisabeth R. Poyser, M.A., M.Litt. Price 42s.
- Vol. 11. *The Manuscripts of St George's Chapel*, by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D., F.S.A. Price 4 guineas.
- Vol. 12. *The Monuments of St George's Chapel*, by Shelagh M. Bond, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. Price 42s.
- Vol. 13. *Windsor Chapter Acts, 1430-1672*, by Maurice and Shelagh Bond. Price 63s.

In preparation:

- Vol. 14. *The Musical Manuscripts of St George's Chapel*, ed. C. P. Mould.
- Vol. 15. *The Library of St George's Chapel*, ed. J. Callard, B.A.

NOTE: VOLUMES IN THE ABOVE SERIES MAY BE PURCHASED BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS FROM MESSRS. OXLEY AND SON (WINDSOR) LTD., 2 VICTORIA STREET, WINDSOR.

THE ROMANCE OF ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

By Harry W. Blackburne and Maurice F. Bond

The sixth edition of this popular book is on sale on behalf of the Society of the Friends. With 90 pages of text and 49 superb full page illustrations, the *Romance* offers a comprehensive and interesting guide not only to the Chapel and its precincts, but also to six centuries of the history of the College and Order. The *Romance* may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Friends, The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, at 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. post free).

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1966-67

Friends of St George's

- Adshead, W. R. B.
 Andrews, Mrs. E. I.
 Ash, Mrs. W. F. D.
 Baker, Miss P. B. C.
 Baley, Miss H. C.
 Barbachano, R. L.
 Barnes, Mrs. G. S. C.
 *Beechey-Newman, Mrs. I.
 Bell, Mrs. E. R.
 *Benater, P. F.
 LBergl, Mrs. M.
 Bird, Mrs. G.
 Blake, Mrs. W. A.
 *Blake-Hill, P. V.
 Blake-Hill, Mrs. P. V.
 Blakiston, Mrs. M.
 Boggis-Rolfe, R.
 Bolus, Mrs. E. S.
 Bostock, J. H.
 *Boyle, Miss J. M.
 Branca, Dr. M., M.D.
 Bridge, Miss R. A.
 Brockman, Major W. J., D.S.O.
 Carey, Miss M. E.
 Carter-Braine, Mrs. D.
 Charles, Dr. S. X.
 Chesterfield, Miss L. W.
 *Cholmeley, Mrs. S.
 Clemens, Mrs. E.
 Collins, Rev. I. G.
 Craig-Cooper, F. H. M.
 Cripps, A. J.
 *Dagger, H. L.
 Daintith, Rev. R.
 Davey, Mrs. A.
 *Davies, Mrs. M. D.
 Davies, T. G.
 Dawson, Mrs. V. E.
 *De Salis, Mrs. J. O.
 Deverill, A. F.
 Dixon-Robinson, R. C., Ph.D.
 LD'Janoeff, A. C. B.
 D'Janoeff, Mrs. M. A.
 *Dobbin, Lieut.-Colonel R. W.,
 O.B.E.
 *Dobbin, Mrs. R. W.
 Dodgson, Mrs. P. H.
 *Dodson, Mrs. J. P.
 Downes, M. N. P.
 du Parc Braham, Lieut.-Colonel
 J. C.
 du Parc Braham, Mrs. J. C.
 Eastwood, Miss A.
 Edwards, Mrs. R. H., Jnr.
 *ffolkes, Lady
 Frankel, M. D.
 Gillen, Miss B.
 Goddard, G. G., Jnr.
 Gough, Captain J. C.
 *Grant, Miss D. M.
 LGratwick, J.
 *Gregory, Miss D. M.
 LGreenish, R. P.
 LGreenish, Mrs. R. P.
 Griggs, Mrs. B. M.
 Guimard, Madame G.
 LGunther, Professor S. H., M.D.,
 D.C.M.T.
 Hall, Mrs. B. J.
 LHarrison, Mrs. R. C.
 Hawkesworth, Mrs. C.
 Hefford, B. J.
 Hernaman, H. C.
 Hernaman, Mrs. H. C.
 LHobbs, H. C.
 Holt, Mrs. F. Vesey, O.B.E.
 LHow, F. W.
 *Hurst, Miss B. J.
 *Imison, D. W. A.
 *Imison, Mrs. D. W. A.
 Ingram, R. N.
 Ireland, Mrs. G. M.
 Jackson, G. F.
 Jackson, Mrs. G. F.
 Jenkins, Mrs. D. E.
 *Johnson, P. B.
 Kennedy, Miss J. I.
 Lindberg, B. C.
 Lindsay, H.
 Marsden, Mrs. M.
 Mason, Mrs. E. A.
 Maudsley, Miss V.
 LMoore, Lady
 LMorris, H. J.
 Neuhauser, F.
 Newnham, L. R.
 Newnham, Mrs. L. R.
 Nielsen, J. J. V.
 Niemack, Miss M. L.
 Northcote-Green, Mrs. E.
 LNovak, Mrs. K. E.
 LOLLard, Mrs.
 Osborn, Miss P. G.
 Otto, Mrs. A. E.

- LPace, G. G., M.A., F.S.A.,
 F.R.I.B.A.
 Packman, Mrs. I. A. M.
 Palmer, M.
 Peak, Miss F. A., F.R.S.A.
 LPerkins, Miss N. E.
 *Piper, Major G. C.
 LPotts, G. G.
 LPotts, G. W.
 Purefoy, G. P.
 *Reid, Colonel L. C.
 *Reid, Mrs. L. C.
 Robson, A. J.
 Runge, The Hon. Lady
 Ryder, Mrs. H. D.
 Sanderson, W. J.
 Shepherd, A. H.
 LShirley, Miss P. C.
 LSimonin, Mrs. E. B.
 *Sleight, M. M.
 *Sloper, Miss N. E.
 *Spencer, G. E.
 Stoltenberg, F.
 Stoltenberg, N. C.
 LStorey, K. S.
 Sudlow, W. F.
 Summers, L. P.
 LSummers, Colonel M., D.S.O.,
 O.B.E., T.D.
 Symes, Miss D. A.
 Thorup, M. C.
 Tunnard, T. N.
 Tyler, Miss P. A.
 Varley, N.
 *Veasey, Brigadier H. G., D.S.O.
 LVerity Amm, H.
 LVickers, H.
 *Walker-Smith, Mrs. Y.
 LWanford, A.
 Warnock, R.
 *Weatherley, R. S., F.R.S.A.
 *Weatherley, Mrs. R. S.
 Webster, Mrs. M.
 Welsh, Miss D. M.
 Westbrook, Miss M. G., M.B.E.
 *Western, Miss O.
 Whaley, Mrs. V. B.
 Wharton, R.
 White, G. S.
 Wilson, Miss D. M.
 Wilson, Mrs. M. O. B.
 Winning, Mrs. M.
 LWolcott, Mrs. P. A.
 LWooley, Mrs. B. W.
 LWorne, Miss D. B.
 Worsley, Mrs. J.
 Wylie, G. C.
 Young, Rev. S.
 LZinnemann, Mrs. Fred.

Descendants of the Knights of The Garter

- Abel Smith, Colonel Sir Henry,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 LAllen, J. C.
 LBahin, Mrs. L. J.
 Barnes, A. C., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Barnes, G. S. C.
 LBauckham, D. H.
 LBelding, P. B.
 LBelding, Mrs. P. B.
 LBleckley, Mrs. L.
 LBlount, Mrs. G. C.
 LBohannon, Mrs. E. B.
 LBoleyn, Miss E.
 LBrannen, W. L.
 LBrannen, Mrs. W. L.
 LBrown, Mrs. H. N.
 LBullock, Mrs. T. M.
 LBush, Mrs. C. C.
 *Butler, T. R. P.
 LByrd, D. H., Jnr.
 LByrd, Mrs. D. H., Jnr.
 LCarver, Mrs. C.
 LClemmons, Mrs. T. E.
 Colbourn, Mrs. D. M.
 Connell, Mrs. G. H.
 LCornwall-Legh, C. L. S.
 Cowan, Miss M. L.
 LDaniel, Mrs. H. M.
 LDeLay, Mrs. C. A.
 LDonnelly, Mrs. G. J.
 Eley, I. M. S. V.
 Evans, Miss E. A.
 LFrink, Mrs. B. J.
 LGunn, Mrs. E. L., Jnr.
 LHarrell, Mrs. F. E.
 LHays, Mrs. C. T.
 LHall, Mrs. T. B.
 LHall, T. B., Jnr.
 LHall, T. B., III
 LHall, W. I., Jnr.
 LHolt, Mrs. E. M.
 LJackson, Mrs. E. B.
 LJohnson, Miss C.
 LJohnson, N. M., III
 LLaird, Mrs. L.
 Lee, Mrs. J.
 LLegge-Bourke, H.
 *Lennard-Mosse, R.
 LLeithbridge, Sir Hector, Bt.
 *Loch, Mrs. D.
 Lyle, R.
 LMcKinley, Mrs. J. W.
 LMenger, Mrs. H. E.
 LMinter, Miss E. G.
 LNaesmyth, The Rev. Creswell of
 Posso
 LPearce, Mrs. H. W.
 LPeniston, Mrs. T. J.

LPeteet, Mrs. J. C.
 LPittman, C. V. A.
 LPittman, Mrs. C. V. A.
 LPlant, W. F., Jnr.
 LPlant, Mrs. W. F., Snr.
 Pounds, Mrs. J. E.
 LPowell, Mrs. J. L.
 LPreston, Miss L. E.
 LRichardson, Mrs. H. M.
 *Riding, K. G.
 LSanderson, Mrs. J. C.
 LSims, Mrs. G. C.
 LStanley, Mrs. D. M.
 LStanley, Miss G. D.
 LStanley, Mrs. G. M.
 LStephens, U.
 LStephens, Mrs. U.

LSturr, Mrs. M. T.
 LSummers, D. P.
 LThayer, R.
 LTurner, Mrs. F. M.
 LUnderwood, Mrs. H. F.
 LVaughn, Mrs. R. C.
 LWest, Mrs. M. H.
 Wilberforce, G. W.
 LWilliams, Miss W. G.
 LWilloughby, Dr. S. M. C.
 LWolcott, P. A.
 LWrottesley, The Hon. M.
 LWrottesley, The Hon. N. C.
 LWrottesley, The Hon. R. F. G.
 LWrottesley, The Hon. S. J.
 LZuber, Mrs. C. B.

Members who have now become Life Members of the Society

Poyser, Miss P. R.
 Wardley, Mrs. D.

Zaharova, Miss A.

Now a Descendant Member

Evans, Miss M. W.

* Subscribers under seven-year covenant.

L Life Members

FORM OF BEQUEST

I BEQUEATH a legacy of £.....to the Society
 of the Friends of St George's and the Descendants of the Knights
 of the Garter, St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and I DECLARE
 that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society
 shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Executors in respect
 of such legacy.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
with which is amalgamated
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF
THE GARTER

CAPITAL FUND

For the year ended 30th September, 1967

Year ended 30th September 1966							
£	£					£	£
12,454		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1966	...	...			13,219
	1,245	Add: Life Membership Fees and Donations Received	...	...			1,616
	9	Gifts (10% of annual total)	...	...			2
		Profit on Sales of "The Romance of St George's Chapel"	...	...	
		£			£		
		475	Sales	...	475		
		329	Less Printing Costs	...	384		
146						91	
		Increase in value of Investments	...	...		260	
195		Profit on Sale of Investments held on Capital Account	...	...	
	1,595					1,969	
	830	Deduct: Net decrease in value of Investments					
765							1,969
<u>£13,219</u>							<u>£15,188</u>

At 30th September, 1967, the Capital Fund consisted of:

11,352		Quoted Investments (fixed interest):					
		At Market Value	...	...	...	13,412	
	1,050	Balances with Barclays Bank Limited:					
	203	Deposit Account	...	...	1,546		
1,253		Current Account	...	...		1,546	
614		Unsold Copies of "The Romance of St George's Chapel" at Cost				230	
<u>£13,219</u>						<u>£15,188</u>	

The General Fund at 30th September, 1967, consisted of:

Year ended 30th September 1966							
£	£					£	£
13,500		Quoted Investments, etc., at Market Value:					
2,791		Deposit with a Local Authority	...	...	...	13,500	
6,312		Fixed Interest Stocks	...	...	...	5,625	
		Ordinary Stocks and Shares	...	...	...	8,075	
22,603							27,200
		Balances with Barclays Bank Limited:					
1,578		Deposit Account	...	...	1,416		
236		Current Account	...	...	294		
1,814					1,710		
23		Cash in Hand	...	...	53	1,763	
1,837		Stocks at Cost:					
335		Christmas Cards	...	...	257		
55		Leaflets	...	...	56		
58		Badges	...	...	71	384	
448		Amounts Owning to the Society for:					
	588	Income Tax deducted from dividends and covenants	...	...	312		
	28	Sales of Christmas Cards	...	...	26		
616						338	
							29,685
25,504		Less:					
	60	Donation received for Edward IV Chantry	...	...	
		Sundry Creditors	...	...	67		
60						67	
<u>£25,444</u>						<u>£29,618</u>	

- NOTES: 1. The Presentation Fund is in a separate bank deposit account and totals £113 18s. 5d.
2. The Inland Revenue are contending that there is Income Tax liability on the profit arising from the sale of Christmas Cards. The extent of the liability has not yet been ascertained.

GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967

Year ended
30th September
1966

£	£		£	£
1,557		Income:		
		Subscriptions		1,636
323		Add Income Tax Recoverable in respect of Covenanted Subscriptions		329
1,880				1,965
3,075		Dividends, Interest and Income Tax Recovered		2,541
82		Gifts (90% of annual total)		18
63		Profit on Sale of Investments held on General Account		—
5,100				4,524
		Office and Similar Expenditure:		
391		Assistant Secretary and other Salaries	407	
139		Miscellaneous Expenses and Clerical Assistance	104	
140		Postages and Telephone, etc.	108	
600		Printing and Stationery	746	
53		Retiring Auditors' Honorarium	—	
36		Badges (net cost)	39	
1,359			1,404	
	£		£	
		Deduct: Sale, Proceeds of—		
321		Christmas Cards	293	
300		Publications	305	
621			598	
738				806
4,362				3,718
902				2,100
		Increase in Value of Investments		
3,460				5,818
30,342		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1966		25,445
33,802				31,263
		Restoration and Similar Expenditure:		
6,665		Final Contributions towards cost of rebuilding Organ	—	
752		Schorn Tower	—	
500		Contribution towards cost of Stone Mason	1,000	
273		Removal of Prince Christian Memorial	—	
98		Notices in Chapel	—	
70		Cleaning and Repairing Mortlake Tapestry	—	
—		Organ Plaque	16	
—		Nave Furnishing	178	
—		Expenditure on Edward IV Chantry less donations received	388	
—		Carpet—Quire Stalls	63	
8,358			1,645	
£25,444		Total of Accumulated Fund at 30th September, 1967		£29,618

(See page 341 for details of the investment of the General Fund)

HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and records of the Society and in my opinion they have been properly kept. I have prepared the Accounts of the Capital Fund and also of the General Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1967, from the books, etc., and certify that they are in accordance therewith.

EACOTT STANDING & CO.,
8 Sheet Street,
Windsor, Berks.

(Signed) JEREMY D. SPOFFORTH,
Chartered Accountant,
Honorary Auditor.

LIST OF WORK DONE

either entirely by, or with the assistance of,
The Society of the Friends and Descendants

Pipeless heating system.
Mediaeval paintings in Oxenbridge and Hastings Chapels restored.
Tapestry restored and placed in glass frame.
Restoration of painted panels of the "Four Kings".
Installation of amplifying system.
Candles for electric lighting in choir.
Reparation work in Dean's Cloister.
Painting of organ pipes.
Restoration of Hastings and Oxenbridge Chapels.
Work on roof and organ.
Micro-filming of documents.
Treatment of stonework in Rutland Chapel.
Restoration of George III Shield over Cloister door.
Heating and reorganisation of Chapter Library.
Book of Hours purchased.
Repair of the John Davis Clock in the Curfew Tower.
Restoration of the Beaufort Chapel.
Purchase of Statue for Beaufort Chapel.
Restoration of FitzWilliams Plate in Bray Chapel.
Restoration of the Porch of Honour.
Colouring and gilding of East Door.
Restoration of East wall and oriel in Dean's Cloister.
Purchase of Norfolk stallplate.
New altar rails and altar frontal.
New N.W. Pier in the Dean's Cloister.
Restoration of the Oliver King Chapel.
New doors at North-East Entrance to Chapel.
Addition of iron gates to North-East Entrance to Chapel.
Installation of an air conditioning system in the Chapter Library.
Cleaning walls of Dean's Cloister.
Contribution to restoration of Horseshoe Cloister.
Provision of Altar Frontal, Cope, Music Stand.
The Organ.
Cleaning and treating 14th century tiles in Vestry and Aerary.
New Carpeting for Military Knights' Stalls.
Cleaning Galilee Porch.
Provision of Roundels in the Horseshoe Cloister and in Deanery
Courtyard.
Cleaning and repairing Mortlake tapestry.
Work on Schorn Tower Record Room.
Provision of Notices in the Chapel.
Provision of stone mason (for five years, 1966-1971).
Furnishing of Edward IV Chantry.
Carpet in Choir Stalls.

THE BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GARTER

The Banners hang in the Choir in the following order:

HIGH ALTAR

North Side

The Lord Middleton

—

The Viscount Slim

The Duke of Northumberland

The Lord Bridges

—

The Earl of Scarbrough

The Duke of Portland

The Marquess of Salisbury

—

The Earl of Radnor

—

The Lord Wakehurst

—

King Olaf of Norway

King Baudouin of the Belgians

King Gustaf of Sweden

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

South Side

The Duke of Wellington

The Duke of Norfolk

The Earl of Avon

The Viscount Portal

Sir Gerald Templer

—

The Viscount Brookeborough

The Viscount Cobham

The Viscount Montgomery

The Earl Mountbatten

The Duke of Beaufort

The Earl Alexander of Tunis

—

—

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia

Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians

The Emperor of Ethiopia

King Frederick of Denmark

The Duke of Windsor
The Queen Mother

H.M. The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh
The Duke of Gloucester

SCREEN

Note that the banners of some Knights have not yet been hung.

THE SOCIETY OF
THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S
and
DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Application for Membership

I wish to join as *"Descendant" and to pay as
*"Friend"

(A Descendant has to prove descent from a Knight of the Garter)

*A Donation for Life Membership (not less than Fifteen
Guineas) the sum of £ : :

*An Annual Subscription (not less than One Pound)
the sum of £ : : :

I enclose *Bank Order, *Cheque, *Postal Order, *Cash, for the
sum mentioned above.

**Cross out whichever does not apply.*

Badges:

7/6 Descendants; 3/6 Friends; Free to new Life Members.

Name and Style.....
(Block Letters)

Address.....

.....

Signed.....

Date.....

When filled up send to the

HON. SECRETARY, FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS,
THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

For Bank Order see overleaf.

The use of this order will save both yourself and the Society trouble and expense

BANK ORDER

(Kindly return to the Hon. Secretary, The Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle)

To Bank

..... Branch

Please pay to Barclays Bank Limited, Windsor, for the credit of the account of the Society
of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter the sum
of pounds shillings pence
now and every year on the same day until further notice.

2d.

STAMP

Signature.....

Date.....

The Society of the Friends of St George's

with which is amalgamated

The Association of the Descendants of

The Knights of the Garter

THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FRIENDS OF ST GEORGE'S

Any Subscriber to the Friends *WHO IS AN INCOME TAX PAYER AT THE STANDARD RATE*, may become a "covenanted" subscriber, and, by observing certain simple conditions, may thereby enable the Friends to claim from the Inland Revenue a sum equal to the Income Tax that has been paid on the subscription. With the Income Tax at $8\frac{1}{3}$ in the £ (as at present), the figures are e.g.:

Subscriber's Annual Payment	Income Tax Recoverable by the Friends		The Friends Actually Receive	
£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1 0 0	14	1	1	14 1
2 0 0	1	8 1	3	8 1
3 0 0	2	2 2	5	2 2

See overleaf

COVENANT

I,
of
HEREBY COVENANT with the Friends of St George's, Windsor Castle, that for seven years, or during my lifetime, whichever is the shorter period, I will pay to the funds of the said Society for the general use of that Society, such yearly sum as, after deduction of Income Tax at the rate for the time being in force, will leave the net yearly sum of *£
such sum to be paid annually, the first payment to be made on the(a).....day
of..... 19.....

DATED THIS (b)..... day of 19.....
Note: It is important that if possible date (a) should be at least one day LATER than date (b) otherwise the Covenant cannot take effect the first year.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above named

..... (Signature)

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Name

Address

Occupation.....

* Insert the amount of subscription actually paid.